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FRUIT GROWERS SEEK TO EXTEND EXPORT MARKET

Direct Refrigerator Line to South America Studied by Shipping Interests

WOULD AVOID RAIL HAUL TO NEW YORK

Project Based on Motor Ship Line Carrying Produce to Nations in the Orient

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO—Shipping interests on the Pacific coast are giving serious consideration to establishment of refrigerator lines to carry agricultural produce directly from this district to South American markets.

There is no refrigerator line at present from Pacific coast ports to the Argentine and Brazil through the Panama Canal, and exporters are forced to send produce, often highly perishable, over the long rail haul to New York for transshipment to the southern continent.

Two main factors that argue for the necessity of such a line are the serious condition into which several branches of the fruit-growing industry of California have fallen, which only increased consumption can relieve, and the success of refrigerator service recently established between the coast and the Orient.

Production Has Increased

Constantly increasing production of nearly all fruits grown in California has in more than one instance outstripped marketing growth, with the result that abundant crops have brought such low prices that growers have been faced with severe losses.

Radical measures to relieve this and similar situations have been suggested, one official of the State Department of Agriculture even going so far as to point out that it might be to the financial advantage of growers to pull up a small percentage of their trees in order to reduce the crop.

This suggestion raised a storm of protest among the growers, who hold that a proper solution of their difficulties lies in more intensive marketing. An economic readjustment rather than curtailment of production, they feel, is needed. So long as markets lie undeveloped, even though they be at a distance, the growers are loath to restrict their crops.

Exchange Plan Considered

To date, three motorships, each bearing on her yardarm the Bear State flag of California and the banner of one of the fruit-growing counties, have carried perishable cargoes to the Orient, and reported quick absorption of entire consignments by the local markets.

The possibility of exchanging fresh products between the United States and South America has also been considered. The seasons being opposite in northern and southern hemispheres, summer products from each could be brought to the winter-bound cities of the other.

While Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and other South American cities can absorb fruits from the United States which are grown in their own countries, because of standard qualities and greater commercial volumes from the north, there are not many products which could be returned, it has been pointed out. A few items such as avocados (alligator pears) and possibly some grades of oranges could well be imported from South America, shipping men feel. Oranges, apples, pears and eggs are in demand from the United States.

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Is Now a Councilor



Wide World

MISS ISHBEL MACDONALD
Daughter of Ramsay MacDonald, ex-Labor Prime Minister, Successfully Contested a Seat in the London County Council elections. Her Brother Malcolm Also Gained a Seat. They Both Ran as Socialists.

Conservatives Maintain Hold

London County Council Complexion Unchanged—Two MacDonalds Victorious

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Victory for the Conservatives, defeat for the Liberals and an advance for Labor, which however, remains in a minority, are the outstanding features of the London County Council elections, complete returns of which are announced. The elections determine the municipal government for the next three years of 4,500,000 of the 7,500,000 inhabitants of Great Britain's capital. Voting in this great contest is generally considered an important test of next year's parliamentary elections, but in the present instance little more than 30 per cent of the electorate went to the polls.

The Conservatives, despite an intensified opposition, have retained 77 of their 84 seats, securing an eccective majority for continuing another three years' régime.

Labor, though defeated, is not despondent. It has more than held its own in areas where Socialist tenets especially appeal. It has also run the Conservatives elsewhere so close that only a small further turnover of votes would have been requisite to reverse the parties' entire positions.

The total polled by the Conservatives was 284,000 compared with 251,000 by Labor. With the Liberals the situation is different. This party ran 82 candidates but only polled 97,000 and with five seats, is actually in a worse position than after the last elections, when they had six.

A notable feature of the contest has been the part played by women candidates, of whom 21 were successful, including Miss Ishbel MacDonald, the former Labor Prime Minister's daughter; Miss Thelma Cazalet and Miss N. Adler.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF PEACE IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—A resolution calling on the United States Government to establish a federal Department of Peace was adopted by the annual New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference here.

A preamble declared that "in a 15-year period federal expenditures on military training in civil schools have increased from $725,168 to $10,695,504, and the number of institutions giving such training has increased from 57 to 223, the army personnel detailed to conduct the training from 85 to 1809."

The resolution petitioned the President and Congress to consider "the establishment of a Department of Peace to promote the best possible relationships with all nations," and declared that this sentiment was expressed by delegates "representing 369 churches with a membership of 75,000."

FREE PASSPORTS ON ITALIAN SHIPS

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—With a view to inducing tourists to travel on Italian steamships, the Italian Government informs the Rome News Agency that it has decided to grant free visas and passports to foreign tourists, after the presentation of their tickets to the consular authorities.

In this way it is hoped to intensify passenger traffic on Italian vessels doing service not only to American ports but also to Mediterranean, Asiatic and African harbors.

Club Women Sponsor Education in Finance

By the Associated Press

New York

FORMATION of a national committee for the education of women in financial matters and the protection of their money is announced by Mrs Bessie Mott, chairman of the advisory directorate of the committee.

The movement is sponsored by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Mott said, and will be devoted to curtailment of the activities of those who have taken millions of dollars from women in exchange for worthless securities.

Disuse of Academic Phrases Sought in Modern Textbooks

Every-Day Language Preferred by Progressive Educators—Scope of Parents' Responsibility to Schools Defined—Voyages of Discovery

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Compulsory courses of training for parents, visits by teachers to the homes, the substitution of novel, crisp statements in every day language for the academic phrase of the ordinary textbooks, and co-ordination of school courses along a trend of thought, rather than according to chronological order, were some of the recommendations made in a series of nine simultaneous round table discussions which closed the eighth annual convention of the Progressive Education Association.

Authorities in nine fields of educational endeavor were chosen to preside over the group meetings and both parents and teachers participated in the discussions.

Harry Overstreet, of the College of the City of New York, presiding over the group, advocates training for parents coincident with training for children and recommended that private authorities say to their respective patrons: "Your child may not be enrolled with us unless you, his parent, attend a group conducted for adults."

Five Questions Submitted

The parents should go to the schools and the teachers should go to the homes, urged speakers in the group presided over by Dr. Lois H. Meek, of Washington, D. C., educational secretary of the American Association of University Women.

Dr. Meek proposed five questions to her conference: What do parents need to know about their children, what do parents need to know about the school their children attend, what can teachers learn from parents about the children, what methods can be used for giving information to parents and teachers, and what can be done to change the schools in individual communities?

Speakers declared that parents can be useful in founding progressive education schools, but that once the board has been established and the teaching staff chosen, the conduct of the school should become the responsibility of the professionally-trained group, with the parents acting merely in an advisory capacity. Records and reports of the children should be kept in the home as well as in the school, it was asserted, and school papers with departments devoted to parents, reading lists and magazines are useful means of informing parents about education.

Voyages of Discovery

What progressive education is doing to take the child out into his environment, rather than bringing the environment in miniature into the classroom, was discussed by a group whose presiding officer was Miss Sara L. Patrick, of Teachers' College. Miss Patrick has developed many of the methods used in taking children out on voyages of discovery in their communities.

In the New York City Metropolitan area children in the progressive edu-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

MICHIGAN SEES UNEMPLOYMENT GROWING LESS

Especially Noted in Automobile Manufacturing Centers, Says Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—A significant improvement in the employment situation is taking place in the automobile manufacturing centers of this state. Official figures show that while Congress is demanding an investigation into unemployment, as the Presidential campaign gains impetus, more workers are being absorbed in Detroit, Lansing, South Bend and elsewhere in the automotive field.

Since early in January, according to the Employers' Association, the curve of employment in Detroit has been upward. It is stated "It is very cheering to know that there are more men industrially employed in Detroit at this time than there were at any time in 1927."

A recent weekly report showed 233,310 workers employed in the plants included in the survey, which however, is said to represent only two thirds of the actual number. This figure is an increase of 1935 for the week and represented a gain of 9901 over the corresponding week of 1927.

Employment conditions in Lansing are tending back toward peak conditions. More men are employed here at the present time than at a corresponding time one year ago.

The Chamber of Commerce reports a total of 14,084 employed for the week ending March 3; in the corresponding week of 1927 the number was reported as 13,358. Employment here has increased steadily since the first of the year, and the estimate is that before the close of March fully 1000 more men will be working than for the corresponding time in 1927.

The estimate is made on the basis of the 18 leading factories of Lansing. When these 18 plants are working at peak production they employ 18,000 hands.

The situation in South Bend is 50 per cent improved over that of January, according to officials of the Chamber of Commerce. During the last six months, six new industrial concerns have located in the city which will at the beginning employ approximately 600 persons. These have absorbed a considerable number of the unemployed.

ANOTHER VANDERBILT MANSION BEING RAZED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The home at one time occupied by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, 2d., in Fifth Avenue near Fifty-second Street, is being razed. The building was long a landmark in upper Fifth Avenue, and was sold to John D. Rockefeller Jr., about a year ago.

A six-story commercial structure will be erected on the site. Much of the ornate Gothic stone trimming of the Vanderbilt house will, it is expected, be sold to motion picture companies, Jacob Volk, who is wrecking the building, said. Interior decorators and furnishing houses have already bought the fixtures and much of the wainscoting and molding.

WOMAN UNIVERSITY TRUSTEE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—Mrs. Alfred D. Warner Sr. of Wilmington, appointed a trustee of the University of Delaware by Robert P. Robinson, Governor, is the only woman who has ever been a member of the board.

Air Line Time-Table Ready for Scrutiny

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THOSE who have solved the perennial puzzle, the railroad time-table, may now turn their talents to deciphering "the first consolidated air transit time-table," just compiled and issued by the National Air Transport, Inc., with an attractive four-color cover. It shows that Chicago now has air connections with 50 cities from coast to coast and from Lakes to Gulf.

It also shows that mail and express airplanes now fly 20,000 miles daily in the United States. The time-table, an eight-page folder, gives a map of the routes covered and indicates the saving of hours made to 114 points.

COMMUNIST PARTY IN BRITAIN BACKS EXILING OF TROTZKY

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Communist Party has overwhelmingly voted to support the action of the majority of the Russian Communist Party and the Communist Internationale in expelling and exiling Leon Trotzky, Gregory Zinovieff and other deposed leaders from Moscow.

Returns from 62 local branches, published this week, show more than 80 to 1 pro-Stalinites, the opposition polling only 12 of 949 votes cast.

$2,500,000 FOR SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Winston-Salem, by a majority of 1636, has voted $2,500,000 for improvement of its public-school system. This was in line with action by other leading cities of the State in recent years. The State as a whole is now spending more than $35,000,000 a year on public education, exclusive of bond issues for improvements.

Children Compose Symphony and Play It at Convention

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"When we were very young," we played only nursery songs which Mummy taught, but now we are 8 and 12, we play orchestral symphonies which we have written ourselves.

"We" are 128 children of the Lincoln School, an experimental institution conducted in connection with Teachers College at Columbia University. Like the famous little hero of the Milne books, Christopher Robin, they suddenly felt "grown-up" when they ascended the platform of their school auditorium for their first symphony concert just given here.

They were very confident, however, with school bags under one arm and tugging a musical instrument with the other. They took their places in well-rehearsed order, from concert master's chair to drummer's station in the rear, with eyes fixed on their leader and teacher, Mrs. S. N. Coleman, who arranged their original themes and motifs into symphonic form.

There were bobbed heads, curly heads and close-cropped heads peering above bright pinafores, and white-starched collars topping little dark suits. There were happy faces, bashful faces, and now and then a nonchalant one. But their eyes never left the baton except to guide their own fingers.

They seemed to have no time to consider that they, perhaps, were the Deems Taylors, the Stravinskys, the Debussys of the future. They were in the elaborate business of proving that every pupil in the upper elementary grade at Lincoln School has a necessary place in the symphony orchestra.

For that has been, and is, Mrs. Coleman's theory. Even the newest boy who has been in the school only a few days had a trumpet to play. He was another cog in the wheel of concerted effort which this school has shown in regard to their ensemble task—the symphony—ever since it was announced to them three weeks ago that they were to compose a symphony to be produced at the time of the convention of the Progressive Education Association here.

At various intervals between movements of the "Children's Symphony in F Major," which their work is called, a boy or girl would arise to give some simple explanation of the form or meaning of a symphonic movement.

One youngster assured an amused audience that a symphony always concludes with the original theme, thus giving "you a comfortable feeling of getting back where you started from."

Through the allegro moderato and adagio movements they proceeded diligently. Their marimbas, psalteries, ocarinas, flageolets, trumpets, drums, bells, harmonicas, violins, and piano served them well. But it was in the gay, tripping movements of the "rondo" that childhood seemed to find its happiest outlet.

With huddled shoulders and bobbing bare knees, they bent to their instruments, and when it was over the applause came unstintedly from everywhere.

PLEA MADE FOR SETTLEMENT OF CANADIAN LANDS

Plan Outlined for the Adding of 2,000,000 People to Western Prairies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A plea to add 2,000,000 people to the prairie provinces within the next 10 years was advocated in Parliament last night by Gen. A. D. McRae, Conservative, Vancouver North. If Canada was given a satisfactory immigration policy there would be no problem of emigration, said General McRae, citing the year 1913 when 400,000 immigrants entered the country, 130,000 of them coming from the United States.

"I propose," continued General McRae, "that the government inaugurate on a large scale a program which will bring about the settlement of the more or less scrub and lightly timbered land which we have in such abundance in our three prairie provinces—land with wonderful, almost inexhaustible soil and easily reached by branch railways."

He thought a most conservative estimate of this character of land easily available would be 10,000,000 acres, capable of supporting 65,000 families or roughly 250,000 farm population. This did not of course include the Peace River.

Land Awaits Development

Here there was a minimum of 30,000,000 acres, even more fertile and more easily cleared, that awaited development. The Peace River could, and eventually would, accommodate 175,000 families, or nearly 750,000 farm population, greater than the entire population of the Province of Alberta today.

General McRae's proposal contemplates the ultimate settlement of 50,000,000 acres of land by some 250,000 to 300,000 farmers. These, with their families, and the urban population which will be required and the consequent developments which will follow, will add 2,000,000 new people to the prairie provinces and thus double the present population of the West.

The Federal Government would undertake the clearing of 50 per cent of the homestead at a cost of $1500, including log house and barn, this amount to be a charge on the land, the indebtedness to spread over a 30-year period at 4½ per cent; and it would take around $300,000,000 to finance the scheme. General McRae said he would also develop the Peace River district as "a great imperial settlement," Alberta and British Columbia furnishing 30,000,000 acres of fertile homestead land.

Unemployment Discussed

Increased unemployment in the border cities was put down to the Government's tinkering with the tariff and the deportation of citizens from the United States, by S. C. Robinson, Conservative member for the constituency of West Essex, which includes the City of Windsor. He claimed that working conditions in his district, which were usually of the best were seriously below par since the reductions had been made in the automobile tariff and the United States had been deporting Canadian citizens who had entered that country illegally and were being "dumped into Windsor to become a charge on the city."

While conditions had improved somewhat, "chiefly on account of the Ford Motor Company having started," employment figures were still showing a marked decrease when compared with corresponding months.

"We are faced with so many difficulties in connection with the continued tinkering with the tariff and reductions which are made from year to year, that industry does not know where it stands," he said, and advocated by way of remedy the placing of higher tariff on agricultural machinery and automobiles, and the manufacturing of raw materials into finished products, "and thus find employment for 10,000 more people in this country."

A Leader Among Serbian Women



Ronaye

QUEEN MARIE WITH CROWN PRINCE PETER
She Is Regarded by Her People as a Queen of the Traditional Sort, and One Especially Suited to Serbian Conditions.

WAR IS ON, BUT MAILS AS USUAL ALL OVER CHINA

Letters May Be Delayed a While but Sooner or Later They Arrive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING—In spite of the fact that China is broken up at present into a number of independent districts, controlled by rival warlords, the Chinese National Postal Administration is managing to keep up a surprisingly competent postal system. Letters and parcels are carried promptly not only between the larger ports, but even into interior places, although inter-provincial railway traffic has been almost entirely stopped.

For some reason the Chinese military authorities have not interfered with the postal system, as they have with the railways, the telegraphs, the customs, and the salt monopoly. The postal revenues have not been seized, and the administration, which is under joint Chinese and French supervision, continues to show a small profit. With the disruption of railways, the postal administration has reverted to the use of rivers, canals, ocean steamers, and couriers to carry the mails.

The national administration was set up by French supervisors. It employs a foreign staff of 125 persons, including five Americans.

With the immense difficulties it has faced, its success in carrying mails seems remarkable. Although mails to distant interior cities often have been held up for months, they have been lost. Even bandits and pirates have been inclined to respect the mails. A working agreement has been kept up which has permitted the exchange of mails between the rival areas, and the use of the same national stamps everywhere.

GERMAN CLAIMS GAIN MORE TIME

Secretary Kellogg Moves to Extend Period for Their Submission

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Following the announcement of President Coolidge that he had signed the Alien Property Bill, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, took immediate steps to carry out its terms, and will begin negotiations with Germany immediately for the purpose of extending to July 1, 1928, the period during which claims may be submitted to the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany.

Under the original agreement between the two countries no claims could be submitted after Jan. 15, 1923, but since that time between 5000 and 6000 claims have been presented to the State Department. Most of these, State Department officials said, are by Americans who lost money speculating on the mark and now want to recover their losses. These will not be considered valid.

The State Department will begin immediately also to certify to the Treasury Department for payment all the claims passed upon so far by the commission. Sixteen valid claims now remain before the commission for consideration.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL SIGNED

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Gov. Henry F. Byrd March 8 signed the anti-lynching bill passed by the General Assembly. The bill makes lynching a state offense and provides that a participant in a lynching may be prosecuted for murder.

Nation Loves Jugoslav Queen

People Regard Her as Ideal Consort for Alexander, King of Jugoslavia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—On the recent birth of a second son to Queen Marie of Jugoslavia, who is the daughter of Queen Marie of Rumania and was married to Alexander the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in the summer of 1921, the papers of Belgrade paid her high tribute, pointing out her excellent qualities as a mother, a housekeeper and a social worker.

Most of the people in Jugoslavia consider her an ideal queen. She is dignified, unostentatious, diligent and capable. Her character is above reproach. She is affable and democratic in her relations with her people, devotes much time to the management of her home and the bringing up of the four-year old Crown Prince Petar, and assists many women's societies in their efforts to unify and enlighten the South Slavs.

Her subjects say, with much pride and joy, that she is a queen of the traditional sort, a queen especially suited to Serbian conditions. For it must be remembered that in Serbia the dynasty occupies a special place. It alone of all the Balkan dynasties is native, homemade as it were.

The present Jugoslav King is a Serb, the descendant of a ruling family that sprang from the people. He is closer to his subjects than almost any other royal ruler in Europe. He not only reigns but governs. He works very hard, keeps in very close touch with everything that goes on in the realm of politics, makes and unmakes ministries and directs the policy of his government.

In spite of his power, however, he has less formal prestige than many other sovereigns. His great influence is due not primarily to his origin, nor to the allure of a grand family name, nor to foreign connections, but to the fact that he is chief of the state, that he is diligent, capable, determined, self-confident and that he is able to govern. That is the kind of a king that the Serbs like; one who is of them and yet above them by virtue of his superior qualities.

And the Queen, in the estimation of the people, is the kind of a wife such a king needs. They say that she is a tender and devoted mother, a diligent, efficient and loving wife and a leader in all good social movements. The Serbian women, organized in several vigorous societies, are steadily advancing and playing an increasingly important rôle in social life and their Queen is one of their best leaders and advisers.

The Fall and Rise of the Buffalo



The American bison has not only been saved from extermination, but is increasing in such numbers as to give concern to the Canadian Government. An illustrated story of the buffalo will appear

Monday

FRIENDLY TIES BIND FRANCE TO POSSESSIONS

Paris Review Studies American Plan to Acquire Guadeloupe and Martinique

BRITISH GROUPS OPPOSE PROJECT

Proposal Made to Exchange the Islands in Return for Cancellation of Debts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—All kinds of traditions and souvenirs strongly attach France to Guadeloupe, Martinique, and their satellite islands. If official propositions for their purchase were made France would experience embarrassment, mingled with poignant melancholy.

Such is the deliberate opinion of the influential review, L'Illustration, which makes a deep study of the question of what it calls the "Mediterranean of the United States; that is to say, the Mexican Gulf and Antilles Sea, with their chain of islands which are European possessions.

In any case the British would be asked to decide first about the transaction, and it is understood that such British groups as the Bahamas, Bermudas and Barbados are opposed to this project.

It is recalled that in 1803 France possessed in North America the immense, rich Louisiana. Bonaparte sold that splendid territory for 80,000,000 francs. When one considers the development of Louisiana it will be realized that France made a bad bargain.

The discussion arises apparently because the North American Review recently suggested the acquisition by the United States of Europe's possessions in America, in the vicinity of Panama, in exchange for the cancellation of interallied debts. There are mentioned the British islands and Guiana and the French Antilles, with French Guiana, also the Dutch possessions, for which arrangements could perhaps be specially made.

A precedent is found in the sale by Denmark of its Antilles.

This proposal has been heard at frequent intervals since the war, and it has been argued that the existence of the European establishment constitutes an anachronism.

Whether L'Illustration is justified in supposing that the new offer is more important cannot be determined, but certainly it considers the matter must now be taken seriously. Although the French reply is an apparent refusal, yet it contains various considerations, which seems to indicate that, in circumstances which could arise in future, it might be wise to follow Bonaparte's example.

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO YOUTH

Canons of Good Taste Set by Elders Will Be Observed, Prof. Barnes Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A high tribute was paid to modern youth by Prof. Earl Barnes of Philadelphia in a lecture just delivered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Professor Barnes declared that youth and can be led in the right direction "by establishing canons of good taste."

"Youth is probably cleaner, straighter, and living better and more decently today than when I was a boy," he said. "There are fewer criminals in our penitentiaries now than in 1910. Government statistics show about a 20 per cent decrease in juvenile delinquency in the past 18 years."

Professor Barnes declared that "youth is a curious mixture of conservative and radical tendencies" and is, in some degree at least led by its elders.

"We have entirely too much money," he continued. "It is too easy for youth to get all the money it needs anywhere. We have become used to exorbitant prices. This state of things leads to materialism and false ideals.

"We can lead young people in the right direction by establishing canons of good taste. Morals are largely dependent upon standards of good taste."

INQUIRY PROPOSED ON "FIRST AIRPLANE"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — A presidential commission to settle once for all the dispute between the Smithsonian Institution and Orville Wright as to the first successful heavier-than-air flying machine, and to persuade Mr. Wright not to place his Kitty Hawk machine in the British Museum, is provided in a bill introduced in the House. The proposal calls for a commission of five to report by Nov. 1, 1928, and to take public testimony.

"I feel that the American Government should give Mr. Wright an opportunity to prove, if he can, that his machine was the first," John J. McSwain (D.), Representative from South Carolina, who introduced the resolution, said. He added, that the Smithsonian label of the Langley machine, which gives offense to Mr. Wright, remains to be proved and that "both these men are entitled to great honor."

CAMPAIGN FUND BOND DEALINGS ARE DISCLOSED

Files in J. T. Pratt Estate Trace Sale of $25,000 of Sinclair Gift

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—John T. Pratt, the New York recipient of some of the Sinclair Republican campaign deficit Liberty bonds, like James A. Patten, one of the Chicago recipients, disposed of the securities he received and contributed cash and not bonds to the party's obligations.

Representatives of the Pratt estate producing records from his personal files disclosed to the Senate Public Lands Committee investigating the transaction that Mr. Pratt sold at least $25,000 of Liberty Bonds he received from Will H. Hays, then chairman of the National Republican Committee and sent his personal check in their place as his contribution to the deficit.

The $25,000 bonds that Mr. Pratt sold were shown by the committee to have been part of the bloc owned by the Continental Trading Company. So far the committee has not been able to trace the remaining $25,000 of bonds that Mr. Hays said he sent to Mr. Pratt.

Agents Sold Securities

When Mr. Hays testified, he informed the committee that he had received $185,000 in Liberty bonds from Harry F. Sinclair, Teapot Dome lessee, to assist in raising funds to pay off the Republican deficit. Mr. Hays said that he sent $50,000 of these bonds to Mr. Pratt and that later he asked him to return the bonds and make a personal contribution of that amount. Mr. Pratt, he declared, acquiesced in this request.

The records from the Pratt files showed that on Nov. 28, 1923, the day Mr. Pratt is alleged to have received the Sinclair bonds, he had his agents sell $25,000 of Liberty bonds which the committee checked as being part of the Continental holdings. On the same day Mr. Pratt made deposits to his personal account of checks and cash amounting to $52,500, and also sent a check to Fred W. Upham, Chicago, national treasurer of the Republican Committee, for $50,000, as his contribution to the deficit.

Returned $50,000 in Bonds

In February of the following year, Mr. Pratt, according to the representatives of his estate, sent $50,000 in Liberty bonds to Mr. Hays.

A memorandum in Mr. Pratt's papers produced by the estate's administrators and dealing with the transaction, carried the following names noted in pencil, "Weeks, Butler, Andy, Du Pont, Fred W. Upham." None of the witnesses could throw any light on these notations.

Earl G. Hipsley, former secretary to Mr. Upham, informed the committee that prior to the 1924 Republican convention Mr. Upham had destroyed all the records dealing with the 1922 and 1923 campaign collections. Mr. Hipsley denied any knowledge of the Sinclair bonds contribution.

He also testified that before retiring as treasurer Mr. Upham had destroyed all the records of the 1916, 1918 and 1920 campaigns.

BOSTON MOTOR SHOW OPENED

Twenty-Sixth Annual Event Promises to Break All Attendance Records

The twenty-sixth annual Boston Automobile Show opened in Mechanics Building at 1 o'clock, Saturday afternoon.

Both halls and the basement quickly filled with interested visitors, and through the gates a steady stream of humanity was filing in. Every section of the United States was represented in the gathering. This is the buyers show of the year, and it was said that many orders were booked in the early hours. Each succeeding exhibition since the first one in 1901 has been more and more attractive to owners who know motor vehicles from every angle, and are guided by the trend of buying in Boston.

Forty-three manufacturers of passenger cars, ranging from the newest Ford in its style bodies, to the most exclusive Locomobile are showing their latest models which are the last word in power and design. From the smallest delivery wagon to the big transcontinental bus, every variety of commercial vehicle is exhibited by eight of the most representative makers in this country. In addition to these engineering triumphs, various motorcycle models are shown by the two leaders in this line.

Many of the manufacturers are keeping the engines in motion constantly so that prospective buyers may judge performance by actual results. Around each chassis can be found a group of men and women who know what they want and will take nothing else. The Boston Show this year is one where value must be proven beyond the question of doubt.

FRENCH HONOR FOR AMERICA

Dormitory to Be Built at "University City" in Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The project to establish an American dormitory at the Cite Universitaire in Paris was characterized as an important step in cementing the ties between this country and France and a fitting monument to America's appreciation of France's contribution to higher education and international culture by speakers at a dinner just given by the American Committee of Cite Universitaire here.

The dinner was in honor of Andre Honnorat, member of the French Senate and formerly French Minister of Education and Fine Arts, with whom the idea of a "university city" originated.

Dr. Lowell Praises France

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, called attention to the generosity with which France provides for foreign students at the University of Paris and declared that America "cannot fail to take advantage of France's offer to provide a site for an American dormitory."

Declaring foreign study is one of the best means for prompting international goodwill, Charles E. Hughes, former Secretary of State, emphasized the importance of cultural exchange between nations.

"We desire Americans to go abroad to extend our trade," he said. "But ultimately our civilization will be judged by our cultural advances. We think it quite appropriate for foreign students to come to our universities. It is more important that a goodly number of our students should go abroad. It is in this contact of individuals in liberal studies, in the generous comradeship of the cultivation of the arts, that we shall in large measure promote better understanding."

"Moral Significance"

Senator Honnorat declared erection of an American dormitory in the "University City" would have "a great moral significance" for France. He said nine foundations have already been established for dormitories at the "University City." The countries already represented are England, Canada, Belgium, Japan, Argentina, Sweden, Netherlands and Spain.

The American Committee for the Cite Universitaire has taken an option on one of the choicest locations on the ground for an American dormitory and plans for a building to accommodate over 350 students have been drawn and approved.

George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, presided.

LIQUOR DRINKING GROWS IN QUEBEC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—During its last fiscal year the Quebec Liquor Commission sold 33.5 per cent more wines and 16.8 per cent more spirits than during the preceding year, its annual report shows. These are quantity sales.

The commission's sales totaled $22,455,000. Its net on sales was $5,293,000, while it had a revenue from tavern permits to sell beer and seizures of contraband liquor of $1,484,000, making a total net revenue of $6,778,000. The commission paid $8,897,000 for stocks during the year and turned $8,284,000 into the Dominion Treasury in payment of customs, excise and other Federal taxes.

COINAGE ISSUE POSTPONED

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is now stated that the new coinage to the amount of £2,000,000 will not be available to the public on Monday, as previously stated, owing to the quantity of old silver in the hands of the big banks, the chief agencies for the distribution of the fresh supplies. The date of issue is thus postponed until the bankers decide on the best means for dealing with the old silver.

RAILWAYS' COAL MINED AT LOSS, OPERATOR SAYS

Labor 80 Per Cent of Output Cost, Mr. Searles Tells Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—For two years or more the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Company has been selling soft coal to the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroads at less than cost of mining, John W. Searles, president of the company, testified before the Senate committee investigating the 11-months coal strike.

So intense has competition become between union northern and non-union southern fields that many other central Pennsylvania operators have lost money for years, witness testified.

Eighty per cent of production cost is labor, he said. Railroads pay his company $1.90 a ton, whereas average production cost is about $2.47, he said.

Cost of Rail Coal Less

Mr. Searles said cost of rail coal production was less than that of other types of coal and that the company could well afford to make this arrangement with the carriers.

Frequently in testimony of witnesses the larger aspect of the over-developed coal industry came to the front, with the union proposal of a federal coal commission and more liberal interpretation of anti-trust laws to permit operators to agree to restrict production and limit competition.

"With soft coal mines capable of producing twice the country's requirements and 500,000 miners seeking jobs where there is work for only about 350,000, how can you expect improvement in the industry?" was asked.

"A coal operator has to be an optimist," Mr. Searles answered.

Non-union fields in West Virginia have cut wages to $3 and $4 a day, with 10 hours daily, it was declared in hearings. Mr. Searles said Pennsylvania coal competes with West Virginia in the New England industrial market.

Outlook Not Promising

Asked to explain how he thought reduction of miners' wages from the $7.50 Jacksonville scale to the present $6 would bring lasting comfort to Northern fields, when non-union West Virginian fields are already undercutting the reduced scales, Mr. Searles said that more efficient operation would give Pennsylvania some advantage, but admitted the outlook was not promising.

Rembrandt Peale, president of the Peale, Peacock & Kerr Company, central Pennsylvania, made more positive statements. Competition and over-production are at the root of the trouble, he stated. Potential production of mines already opened in the United States is 14,000,00 tions a week, he said, and consumption only 10,000,000 tons.

"Do you see any prosperity for the industry in such conditions?"

"No. There must be some regulation so that excess production will be curtailed."

"Will it be more serious in the future?"

"Yes."

Mr. Peale said he preferred union over non-union labor in his mines.

FEBRUARY BUILDING REACHES NEW LEVEL

NEW YORK—A total of $465,831,000, the highest figure ever recorded for building and engineering contracts awarded during the month of February in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains, is reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation. The territory covers approximately 91 per cent of the total construction volume of the country.

Four districts made new high totals for the month, records being reached by New York State and northern New Jersey, middle Atlantic states, the central West, and Texas. The New England states had a total which was next to the largest on record for February. New work contemplated during the past month in these states amounted to $247,003,400. This figure shows an increase of 5 per cent over the amount reported in the preceding month and was 80 per cent ahead of the amount reported in February, 1927.

TEACHERS STUDY TEXTBOOK NEEDS

(Continued from Page 1)

cation schools visit and study the art museum, the public libraries, the transportation systems, the city markets, the vessels in the harbor, the parks, the zoological gardens and other places of interest, it was brought out by the speakers.

School subjects which are now divided arbitrarily should be harmonised in one complete whole, said Dr. Harold O. Rugg of the Lincoln School, who was in charge of the social studies group. Dr. Rugg gave as an instance the closely allied studies of geography, civics, history and political science which, in his opinion, should be taught as one with the children following through the development of each phase, such as transportation, instead of breaking it up into chronological order.

Uninteresing Textbooks

Dr Rugg also stated that many textbooks in use in the schools are dull and uninteresting and, therefore, of little value. He recommended their replacement with more inspiring books, couched in ordinary language rather than academic phraseology.

Experiments should be conducted in one school, carefully watched, thoroughly tested and then the results made available for widespread use, said Howard W. Nudd, chief of the New York's public education association, in the section over which he presided. Burton P. Fowler, of the Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Del., directed a discussion of progressive education in the secondary school.

Eugene R. Smith of the Beaver Country Day School, Chestnut Hill, Mass., presided over the section devoted to tests, measurements, and records in the schools, and means by which to relate music and art to general education were presented in the talks in the two sections of which Miss Margaret Pollitzer of the Walden School and Mrs. Satis N. Coleman of the Lincoln School were chairmen.

Mr. Cobb Re-elected

Stanwood Cobb of Chevy Chase, Md., has been re-elected president, and Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. J. Gardner Bradley, Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, Walter Haviland, Dr. F. C. Lewis, Arthur E. Morgan, Angelo Patri, Bolton Smith, Dr. Eugene R. Smith, and Prof. Patty Smith Hill vice-presidents.

The advance in progressive education methods in colleges was described at the annual dinner at which three college presidents spoke and one president-elect, Dr. Robert D. Leigh of Bennington College, presided. Colleges, undergraduates and faculties are working together toward progressive education, Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College, said, and results of experiments were reported by Miss Marion Coats, president of Sarah Lawrence College; Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, and Prof. Edwin C. Grover of Rollins College.

CANADA'S MINERAL OUTPUT

OTTAWA, Ont. (AP)—Mineral production in Canada reached a new high record in 1927 with an output valued at $244,580,098. The increase is 1.7 per cent above the record established in 1926 when the total output was valued at $240,487,138. New output records were established in gold, copper, lead and zinc among the metals and in coal, cement, lime and gypsum in the non-metal and structural materials field. Values for natural gas and petroleum also exceeded any recorded in previous years.

CRIMINOLOGISTS UNITING TO END CAPITAL PENALTY

Head of National Movement Says Effort Seeks Education of Public Opinion

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, formerly warden of Sing Sing Prison, and now head of a national organization seeking the abolition of capital punishment, characterised this effort as one of wide-spread public education rather than of legislative action, at a conference in Boston with Massachusetts leaders of the movement.

"I do not know a single criminologist or penologist in the world today," Dr. Kirchwey said, "who still believes in capital punishment.

"The only argument for it seems to be a deep-rooted public sentiment. And this is best overcome by an educational campaign. Our organization is multiplying its financial outlay by five during the present year, and spending $100,000 in reaching into the constituency of as many legislators as possible, for it is here and not by action in the Legislatures themselves that results will be obtained.

"Bills are being introduced in the legislatures and should be, not in hope of their passage at this time, but because they afford an opportunity for public discussion. Thinking people who attend or read of such discussions must be convinced, for as I have said, the only arguments in its favor are those of sentiment."

Dr. Kirchwey said that successful elimination of capital punishment by this method would naturally be a slower process, and that success could not be hoped for this year or next.

He outlined the manner in which this sentiment wanes and increases, showing that whereas humanitarian sentiment was stronger at the beginning of the century, the vindictive attitude has grown stronger since the war. The latter feeling, however, shows signs of weakening, and with the change of the tide, he declared, more constructive action can be taken.

Action by the Massachusetts organization for abolition of the capital penalty is in conformity with the views expressed by Dr. Kirchwey. The formation of committees that will work throughout the State, bringing the matter up for study before other groups, and distributing literature, was reported, and the formation of more committees suggested.

RUSSIA DISCOVERS COAL CONSPIRACY

MOSCOW (AP)—Tass, the Soviet News Agency, says that the supreme court has announced the discovery of a counter-revolutionary organization aimed at the complete destruction of the coal industry in the Shakhty district of the Donetz coal basin. Several arrests have been made.

The directors of the conspiracy were stated to be living abroad and were alleged to have employed Soviet engineers, mechanics and foremen, who received instructions and funds from the agents of German industrial firms, and the Polish intelligence service. The methods, which have been employed for some years, included buying unnecessary equipment in the United States with Government funds and causing fires and explosions which ruined the mine pits and machinery. Those arrested will be arraigned before the Supreme Court.

CORNELL PROFESSOR COMES TO HARVARD

Allows Harvard Men to Study Foreign Governments

An arrangement between Harvard and Cornell universities by which Prof. Robert E. Cushman, head of the department of government of Cornell, will have a temporary leave of absence in order to lecture at Harvard during the last semester of the college year, has made it possible for two of the Harvard professors to travel abroad in search for original materials for developing theories of national government.

Professor Cushman is filling the position of Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe and Prof. Henry A. Yoemans in the Department of Political Science at Harvard. Professor Yoemans sailed several days ago for Egypt and the Mediterranean countries, and will then go to France. Professor Holcombe will carry on his research in China under the Bureau of International Research.

Professor Cushman, formerly of the department of political science of University of Minnesota, represents the liberal school of thought in constitutional law, favoring a judicial interpretation of the Constitution which will not unduly restrict the powers of the Federal Government. Mrs. Cushman, who is also in Cambridge with Professor Cushman, recently completed the novel, "The New Poor."

STATE POWER SOUGHT FOR INHERITANCE TAX

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The inheritance tax should be a state and not a federal matter, declared William S. Youngman, Massachusetts State Treasurer, here in a conference with officials. In time of war, he said, it was all right for the Federal Government to take over the inheritance tax but the war has been over for 10 years and the right should now revert to the State.

Mr. Youngman called on President Coolidge by appointment and had breakfast with Robert Luce (R.), Representative from Massachusetts. Mr. Youngman, who is serving his third, which under the Constitution, must be his last, term as State Treasurer, is being talked of for Lieutenant-Governor at the next election in Massachusetts.

UNIONS SEEKING TO DIVIDE WORK AMONG MEMBERS

Labor Department Finds Organizations Trying to Solve Problem

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Trade unions are attempting to adjust employment within their ranks, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, which has been making a survey of the situation.

This is being done by seeking to limit the membership of the unions, by insisting upon equal division of work among the regular workers and by helping the worker who lost his position to find another. Several national labor organizations maintain an employment office or an information service and practically all locals, it is said, regard the finding of work for members as a part of their regular duties.

The national organizations pay benefits and others suspend payment of dues while a member is idle. The report of the survey states that the problem of unemployment is one with which the labor organizations are always confronted. In trades that are well organized unemployment is a minor factor, but in seasonal industries, where the average labor force exceeds the supply of work, the matter is one for serious consideration. The mining industry and clothing trades are examples of the latter.

Measures for solving the problem are those tending to prevent the occurrence of unemployment and those taken to alleviate the effects of unemployment when it does occur. Prevention is difficult because it is usually due to conditions outside the control of the workers.

They have, however, attempted to do something by assuming that the supply of work is a fixed amount and have, therefore, endeavored to stretch or conserve the work, by limiting the number of new members who may be admitted to the union and by limiting the number of apprentices; by requiring an indemnity in case of dismissal; by demanding the rationing of the work available among the whole working force instead of dismissing a part; and by limiting, or prohibiting overtime work.

BAPTISTS ASSEMBLE IN AUSTRIAN CAPITAL

VIENNA (AP)—Baptists from the United States and Europe today commemorated the martyrdom of Balthasar Hubmaier, one of the early Anabaptists of the Christian Church. Led by Dr. James H. Franklin, foreign secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society of New York, they placed wreaths and flowers in the Erdberg quarter of Vienna There, Hubmaier "gave his life that religion might live."

President Hainisch of Austria received and welcomed the visiting Baptists who expressed appreciation for Austria's present religious toleration.

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PLAN APPROVED BY LEAGUE FOR BULGARIAN LOAN

Amount of £4,500,000 to Be Utilized for Stabilization and Other Needs

GENEVA (AP)—The Council of the League of Nations today approved a plan for a Bulgarian stabilization loan of £4,500,000. Part of the loan is to be used for strengthening the position of the National Bank and the Agricultural and Co-operative banks, which are public institutions. Another part will be used to meet arrears in the budget and the remainder spent on communications.

In connection with the League work in the settlement of refugees in Bulgaria, attention was called to the fact that the Rockefeller Foundation has decided to participate in a health campaign in that country, proposing to establish a center in the Petritch district by which refugees to be settled there would benefit greatly.

The forty-ninth session of the Council closed this afternoon. The last subject before it was the St. Gothard machine gun incident, which caused a complaint against Hungary by the Little Entente. A committee of three, appointed to consider this case, told the Council it would be unable to report before the June meeting.

Sir Austen Chamberlain told newspapermen that the enlarged Council had shown itself inspired by a spirit of world duty that augured well for the future of the League and its works. He said the Council was more unanimous in thought and spirit than ever before.

Sir Austen expressed regret that the breakdown of negotiations between Egypt and Great Britain had prevented the Nile country from entering the League at this session. He believed this regret was shared by Sarwat Pasha, recently resigned Premier of Egypt, who had worked with Sir Austen in London last summer in drawing up the rejected treaty.

The British statesman pointed out that his Government had agreed to refer every dispute between the two nations to the League, even going so far as to be willing to refer to the Council here the location of troops detailed to guard the Suez Canal and other lines of communication.

GENEVA—The moving appeal which Aristide Briand made to Nicholas Titulescu, Rumania, failed to make the desired impression for Mr. Titulescu, while accepting Sir Austen Chamberlain's proposal that the Mixed Tribunal should be reconstituted with the addition of two neutral judges for the consideration of the Hungarian landlords' claim of compensation for the expropriation of property in Transylvania, attached such conditions to his acquiescence as to render it practically useless. He insisted that the provisions of the committee of the Council, as unanimously accepted by the Council at the September meeting should be observed, which meant in effect that the tribunal should adopt as a basis of the assessment of the Hungarian claim, the Rumanian thesis that the Hungarians had no claim for preferential treatment in the application of the Agrarian law.

This was a skillful move on the part of Mr. Titulescu, for it emphasized the complete change of face which the Council has made in its endeavor to settle this tiresome dispute. Naturally, Count Apponyi, Hungary, found himself able to accept the Council's new proposal without reserve, and the position of the two disputants is thus reversed. In vain Sir Austen Chamberlain appealed to Mr. Titulescu in the interest of the peace of Europe to reconsider his decision, while M. Briand made another moving appeal to Mr. Titulescu to use his influence with the Rumanian Government to give the tribunal a free hand.

Mr. Titulescu's repy was that the Rumanian law could not be submitted to any arbitral tribunal for this was to infringe the sovereign rights of the state.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann added his voice to the general appeal, but all that Mr. Titulescu could be induced to do was to promise to remit the Council's proposal to his Government. The Council, therefore, failed once more to settle the Rumanian-Hungarian dispute, but as it is impossible to forecast the decision of the tribunal, if the Rumanians can be induced to make a more reasonable offer of compensation to the Hungarians, a compromise may be reached.

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The news that the Council of the League of Nations intends to invite Spain to return to the League was received with great satisfaction. Gen. Primo de Rivera commented sympathetically, adding that the Government would make its decision immediately the official invitation had arrived.

DR. HUGH S. TAYLOR GETS CHEMISTRY MEDAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Nichols Medal, considered one of the greatest distinctions in the field of chemistry, has just been awarded to Dr. Hugh Stott Taylor, David B. Jones research professor of chemistry at Princeton University.

The medal was presented at a dinner of the New York section of the American Electro-Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry and the Société de Chemie Industriel. It was awarded for "research which, in the opinion of the jury, is most original and stimulating to further research." Dr. Taylor's studies, it was said, have covered various technical problems involved in preventing deterioration of textiles, rubber and fibers. He has also investigated the chemical reactions which underlie prevention of the development of rancidity in oils and the fading of dyestuffs.

Earth Is Invited to Step on Scales

Verification of 6,592,000,000,000,000,000,000-Ton Figure Sought by Federal Bureau

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The earth is invited to kindly step up on the weighing machine and the Bureau of Standards will put the penny in the slot for a new verification of its weight.

The last time the earth submitted itself to the bureau it tipped the beam at 6,592, followed by 18 ciphers, short tons, of 2000 pounds each. This is the easiest way to write it, but if meticulous people insist, the number was 6,592,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons. Add three more ciphers and multiply by two and you have the poundage.

It is believed that the earth will probably submit to the weight taking, even though the affair must take some months. The modified slot machine on which the tally will be recorded is a torsion balance, by which the attraction between two massive steel cylinders and two tiny platinum balls is found.

Then by involved calculations the constant of gravitation is obtained, from which the bureau can make what it declares is at least an "educated guess" as to the big ball's weight.

LATIN PRESS CONGRESS DEBATES INTERVENTION

HAVANA (AP)—Resolutions censuring the United States for intervention in Nicaragua caused an uproar at the Seventh Congress of the Latin Press here. One resolution would have placed the congress on record as protesting against intervention by the United States in affairs of Latin-American nations in general.

The other called upon the press of the world to campaign continuously against occupation of Haiti and Nicagarua by United States forces. They were introduced by Albizu Campos, representing Nacionaalista of Ponce, Porto Rico. All but three French delegates withdrew during the uproar over the resolutions, saying the congress should be a professional and not a political assembly. The resolutions were finally voted down, 22 to 6.

MIRROR IS HELD UP TO CRITICS OF YOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Criticism of adults who violate the prohibition law themselves and criticize the small faults of youth, was voiced by the Rev. Dr. Edward D. Kohlstedt, of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, at the ninety-second annual session of the New Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference here.

Dr. Kohlstedt seconded the Rev. Dr. Clarence True Wilson, of Washington, general secretary of the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, in an arraignment of wet candidates for the presidency, and declared that the true American sentiment would prevent either Governor Smith of New York or Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, being elected President.

ALBERTA UNABLE TO ENFORCE VACCINATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—The question was asked in the Legislative Assembly of Alberta by R. H. Parkyn, member for Calgary, if the educational authorities of this Province had the right to enforce vaccination or inoculation on children attending the public schools of this Province. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, stated that the Government had no right to enforce either vaccination or inoculation.

Mr. Parkyn also asked if it was a fact that the educational authorities of Alberta were making it one of the conditions of the normal school student that they be inoculated or vaccinated before they could teach in the public schools? Mr. Baker replied in the negative.

Starting Off With a Flourish



FARMERS JOIN REDS IN CHINA

Communal Government Is Said to Have Been Established in Kwantung

CANTON, China (AP)—More than 1,000,000 farmers, fishermen and saltmakers of northeast Kwantung have "gone red," established a communal Government, and are attempting to enlarge their sphere of control. This has resulted in a reign of terror—wholesale murders, the burning of villages and the disruption of trade.

The area in which the so-called Soviet has been set up is a little more than 100 miles north of Hong Kong around Hongsi and Hiechechin bays, and the towns of Haifung and Lukfung are the Communist headquarters.

Chinese Christians have been persecuted and foreign mission property has in some cases been destroyed.

The numerous appeals for aid sent by the harassed peasants to the Chinese provincial authorities have thus far been ignored.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

E. Margaret J. Stuart, London, Eng.
Mrs. Robert J. Cranshaw, Arlington, Mass.
Mrs. G. H. Quarmby, Saugus, Mass.
William R. Butler, Canton, O.
Mrs. N. A. Alverson, Gowanda, N. Y.
Mrs. W. G. Horton, Cambridge, Mass.

"DAWN" SHOWN IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Cavell film "Dawn" was shown last night in the largest motion-picture house in Brussels. Three thousand persons crowded into the theater, M. Carnoy, Minister of the Interior, and the former Foreign Minister, Emile Vandervelde, being among the numbers.

CHARING CROSS SCHEME HELD UP

Discrepancy in Estimates Threatens to Pigeonhole Plans for Structure

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The discrepancy in the estimated cost of the proposed Charing Cross bridge, as advocated by the royal commission on cross-river traffic, threatens indefinitely to pigeonhole the plans for an imposing structure over the Thames.

The royal commission figures the cost at £7,500,000 in its findings submitted to the Cabinet, which handed over the project to a committee of expert engineers for examination and report. The latter body, it develops, estimated the cost between £11,000,000 and £12,000,000, and the report will be handed to the Minister of Transport next month, who, it is said, is adverse to the proposal.

If the Charing Cross scheme is rejected, it will again raise in acute form the questions of traffic congestion in central London and over Waterloo Bridge.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor is advised that the conditions seem to imply that the London County Council has now decided to put forward its own proposal for the construction of a new bridge designed to carry six lines of traffic.

TURKEY CONTRACTS FOR TWO RAIL LINES

Fox Brothers Are Also to Build Two Harbors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A $60,000,000 contract with the Turkish Government for construction of 750 miles of railroad and two harbors has been awarded to the Fox Brothers International Corporation, according to an announcement by John J. Teal, vice-president of the corporation, who has just returned here after two months' negotiations in Angora.

The contract calls for construction of two railroad lines which will serve a rich agricultural and mineral country. One line will be built to connect Kaisariyeh, Sivas, and Tourhall, at a cost of $35,000,000. The second line, to cost $15,000,000, will connect Sivas with Malatiah and Erzerum. Work on the railways, Mr. Teal said, is to be completed in six or seven years.

Ports are to be constructed at Mersina, on the Mediterranean, and Samsun, on the Black Sea. They will cost approximately $5,000,000 each and will include modern piers, breakwaters, and loading and docking facilities.

WELSH COAL TRADE SEEKS ASSISTANCE

Joint Owners and Labor Deputation Submit Case to the Government

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A joint deputation from the South Wales Colliers Owners Association and the South Wales Miners Federation, co-operating in this manner for the first time on record, submitted a plea for Government help, providing a means of escape from the present adversity in the coal trade, which has suffered a loss of £2,200,000 in the past year. The facts were placed before four Ministers, representing the departments of trade, mines, health, and transport, who promised to report to the Prime Minister.

The South Wales output has fallen from 56,000,000 to 47,000,000 tons since 1913 and the number of workers has decreased from 233,000 to 188,000, many of whom are working short time, being periodically unemployed. Transport charges to the docks and shipment charges, it was alleged had increase 94 per cent, while wages were only 40 per cent above pre-war and prices at the pithead only 15 per cent above 1913.

The total cost of these increased charges is more than £3,000,000 and certain important sections of the export trade involve an increase of more than 2s. per ton on f.o.b. price. Local rates have increased by 200 per cent or 4d. per ton, mainly owing to widespread unemployment.

The deputation told the Ministers of many other losses and debts including heavy bank overdrafts and it was on this ground that government aid was sought.

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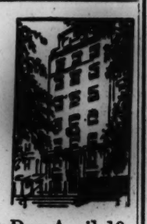
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RADIO

National Shield Grid Five Proves Simple to Adjust

Building Simple, Since No Balancing, Demanding Careful Work, Is Necessary,

This is the second of two articles on a most efficient and simple receiver using the new shielded grid tube. This set is so sensitive that it may be used with an inside antenna with ease. The first article was published yesterday.

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Instructions for laying out the parts for the National Shield Grid Five receiver seem hardly necessary, as the accompanying photograph shows the exact relation of these part to each other. The one place where the inexperienced fan might go wrong, the mounting of the coils, is taken care of as they come already mounted on the tuning unit.

This is a brand new affair, the girder frame idea carried to its ultimate. Thus the cut in side of the condenser main girder takes a long metal strip which extends the length of the panel and acts as a chassis for carrying the drum, two condensers and the two tuning coils. Those who have Browning-Drakes of the old type may change them over to this receiver by merely getting this unit and replacing their old tuning units with this new unit.

Those who do not care to have the illuminated drum dial single control arrangement may use their present tuning condensers and merely get the new regenaformer. The new antenna coil may be purchased to match if desired.

The drum dial used on this unit is much more compact than any of the drums we have seen, taking up a minimum amount of back panel space. By an ingenious arrangement of pulleys the control knob is brought under the exact center of the drum as may be seen by the front view. The panel and dial unit is a rugged chassis in itself so that the set may be operated experimentally without a panel as shown in this photograph.

There is nothing at all tricky about the wiring. A small spring clip that will fasten onto the metal tip of the tube should be fastened to a piece of bus bar which in turn is soldered to the grid lug of the antenna coil. The rest of the wiring is straight practice.

When the set has been wired and carefully checked the tubes should be placed in their sockets and the batteries, ground, antenna and speaker connected. At first it may be found advisable to use a long antenna on the .0001 condenser until one is familiar with the tuning. By long we mean in this case some 80 feet, plenty for the most extreme distance work with this receiver under normal conditions.

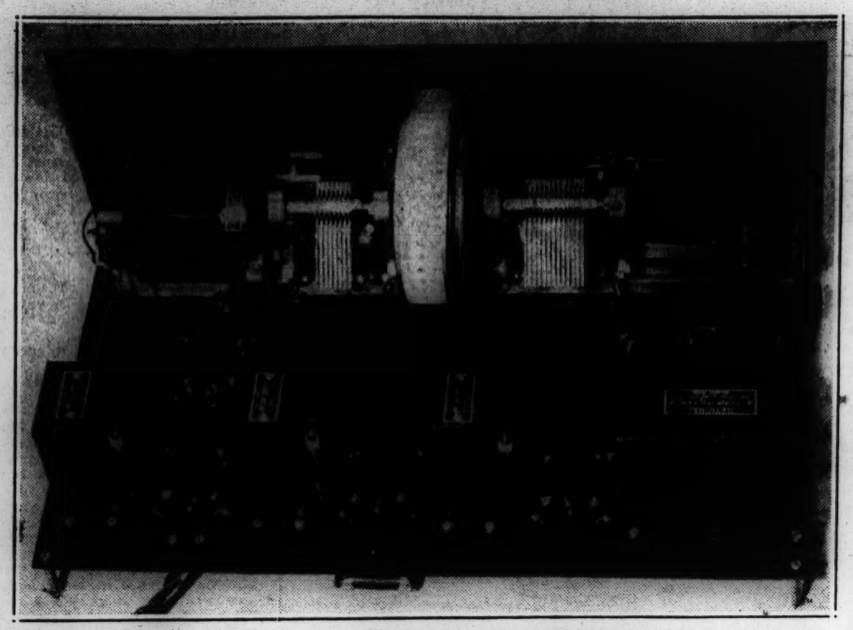
The tickler should be turned until a "plop" is heard an then the drum dial rotated until a whistle is picked up. Now adjust the antenna coil knob until the whistle is loudest and back the tickler off until the whistle stops. Readjust the drum slightly, also the antenna coil and the station will be coming in in good shape.

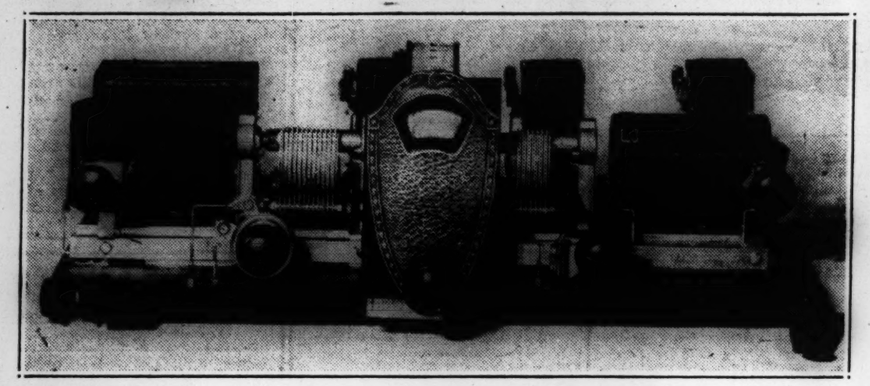
After becoming familiar with the tuning the short antenna may be used which will sharpen up the set considerably. This antenna should be a piece of wire from five to ten feet long, fastened directly onto the grid connection of the shield grid '22 tube. A lead from the bus bar leading to the tip of this tube should be run to an extra binding post which may be used when the short antenna is found to be desirable.

Let us state at this time that in our experiments we have found the CECO "RF '22" tube quite superior to any other shield grid tube we have tried, and several standard makes have been used. It is seldom possible to point out that the tube of a certain manufacturer of a given type is markedly superior to another, but this case is the exception.

The CECO '22 tube when put in place of the usual type was found to nearly double the signal strength and one can snap their finger against it while the set is operating without producing any microphonic or ringing noise, a common fault of all the other tubes of this type we have tested. We shall be glad to hear from readers as to their results with this receiver.

Simplicity of Shield Grid Five





Radio Program Notes

IRVA-GILES, soprano, and Vaughn de Leath, contralto, two of the best-known soloists on the air, will be the vocal co-stars in the Dodge Brothers presentation for Red Network listeners on Thursday evening, March 15, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time (7 o'clock, central standard time). A large number of other well-known radio artists, including Andy Sanella, Earl Oliver, Joe Green, Lou Raderman and Dan Lieberfeld, will take part in the program.

The program:

Fanfare
You Know That I Know, from "Oh, Kay"
Quartet (unaccompanied)
The Beggar
Orchestra
An Old Guitar and an Old Refrain
(Chorus only)
Guitar, soprano obbligato
Whether It Rains
Quartet (with orchestra)
You Came Along
Orchestra, soprano chorus
Fanfare
Marvelous
Orchestra
Thinking of You (Chorus only)
Baritone solo (orchestral accompaniment)
A Little Girl, a Little Boy, a Little Moon
Soprano and tenor duet (with orchestra)
Peg O' My Heart
Quartet (unaccompanied)
Tin Pan Parade
Orchestra
Fanfare
Oh, Lucindy
Quartet (unaccompanied)
Oh, Ya, Ya
Accordion and orchestra
Mary Ann
Tenor solo (with orchestra)
Without You, Sweetheart
Orchestra
Italian Street Song
Soprano, quartet and orchestra

Radiocasting this program are WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WFI, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WEBH, WTMJ, KSD, WRHM, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA, WOAI, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT and KOA.

On the same evening at 9 o'clock, Pacific standard time, the western group of artists will present an identical Dodge Brothers program over the entire Pacific Network.

✧ ✧ ✧

KGO, the General Electric station at Oakland, has booked "The Melodettes" for the Thursday program, March 15, at 8 o'clock. This feature will be on the air for a full hour and marks the first performance of "The Melodettes," who are to be regular entertainers at the General Electric station. A vocal trio and two pianists make up the group.

✧ ✧ ✧

J. Milton Delcamp, one of the outstanding pianists playing popular music and sentimental ballads, will be featured during the Ampico Hour of Music which will be radiocast through stations associated with the Blue Network, Thursday evening, March 15, at 8:30 o'clock eastern standard time (7:30 o'clock central standard time).

Mr. Delcamp was a successful leader of a theater orchestra when he was only 15 years old, and this led him to adopt a musical career. He received his musical education chiefly at the Combs Conservatory of Music in Philadelphia, of which he is a graduate. The spontaneous quality of his playing gives it a peculiar charm and has placed him in the front rank of pianists who feature the lighter music of the day.

The Ampico program:

Selections from "Oh, Kay!".....Gershwin
Orchestra
Opera Waltz .....Ilgenfritz
Piano solo, J. Milton Delcamp
I Would Like to Have a Girl Like You
Like Me .....Delcamp
Tenor solo, Frank Munn
Dancing Tambourine .....Ponce-Polla
Ampico recording of Mr. Delcamp
Medley of Dinner Music
J. Milton Delcamp with orchestra
Valse Petite .....Benkhardt
Ampico recording of Mr. Delcamp

The Ampico Hour will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KWK, WTMJ, and WRHM.

✧ ✧ ✧

Knighthood will be in flower once more when the Minnesingers go on the air over the Pacific Network Thursday evening, March 15, from 8 to 9 o'clock. So far as music, vocal and instrumental, supplemented by carefully written descriptive notes can conjure up the days when Robin Hood and his Merry Men roamed the Sherwood Forest and Herne the Hunter haunted the woods of Windsor, when Joan of Arc met her fate at Rouen, and birds flew about the head of Francis of Assissi, this program will attempt to do so.

From ancient and modern sources will come the music. Elizabethan songs, troubador songs of Normandy, canzonettas of Florence in the days of the Medici will vie with operatic extracts from works that are based on medieval legends and Renaissance sophistication.

The Seattle and Portland transmitters of the chain will radiocast this program.

✧ ✧ ✧

All the colors of the rainbow will be represented musically in the next program of the Sunset Dytinters, to be offered through the Columbia Broadcasting System, at 6:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, Thursday night, March 15. This hour is presented by an orchestra supporting vocal and instrumental soloists.

✧ ✧ ✧

The Maxwell Concert Orchestra, one of the pioneer units in the radio field, has been known to "fans" thus far only as a group furnishing the orchestral background for the famous stars of the operatic and concert stages and the featured vocal and instrumental units presented by the Old Colonel. For the first time on Thursday night, March 15, Nathaniel Shilkret, the conductor of this orchestra, will introduce to the radio audience its numerous members in new rôles—that of soloists.

The program that has been arranged for this radiocast is one of diversified appeal. The revue begins with a rendition of Jarnefelt's lovely "Berceuse," by Lou Raderman, violinist. The pianists, Jack Shilkret and Milton Rettenberg, display their ability in "Last Hope," by Gottschalk. The piccolo, oboe, bassoon, xylophone, coronet, the violins, brass, zither—all come in for their share of the spotlight. Mr. Shilkfret himself steps from the director's dais to the microphone to play a clarinet solo, the instrument which first brought him into prominence in the musical world.

The orchestra is also to play a group of selections for which they have had repeated requests—Kreisler's "Old Refrain," "Love's Dream After the Ball" by Czibulka, "Pastoral Dance" from German's "Nell Gwynn Suite." The program ends on a classical note, the concluding number being "Polonaise Militaire" by Chopin.

✧ ✧ ✧

The thousands of radio fans who have been listening in to Maxwell concerts every Thursday night have become familiar with the Maxwell Concert Orchestra and the name of its brilliant conductor, Nathanial Shilkret. This Mr. Shilkret is a versatile man. Because he is a master showman he has become one of the dominating figures of the radio world. The demand for his services far exceeds the hours he is able to devote to that feature of his work. He fills an important position with the Victor Talking Machine Company—that of musical director. The Victor Salon Orchestra, which he organized, is one of the most popular phonograph recording units today. And then he is an accomplished clarinet player.

At 7 he was playing this instrument in a boys' orchestra of 70 pieces. At 16 he joined the Russian Symphony Orchestra, an organization which introduced to America some important Russian music. Then the young musician went with the New York Symphony Orchestra and from there to the New York Philharmonic. All this time he was playing the clarinet and gathering a knowledge of the major and minor classics and the finest of symphonic music—knowledge that was to be extremely valuable to him later. At 24 he made a complete shift in his activities—at that time joining the Victor organization. Since then he has become so engrossed in this work and his radio activities that he has had little time for the clarinet. However, radio audiences will have an opportunity of hearing him as a soloist, playing "Serenade" by Pierrie.

Mr. Shilkret is inordinately proud of the men in his orchestra, and he has every reason to be, for they are all distinguished musicians, and he has arranged a program of diversified appeal for this program with which to "show them off."

Native Needlework of Serbians Is Now Highly Organized Craft

Old-Established Women's Society Distributes Work Throughout Country, Selling Completed Articles and Maintaining High Artistic Standard

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—How needlework has become a highly organized craft in Serbia providing large numbers of Serbian women with a livelihood and producing work of extraordinarily high artistic merit, was illustrated in a recent exhibition at Belgrade in which rugs, costumes, aprons, blouses, table covers, embroideries, dolls, pillows and the like, collected from all parts of Jugoslavia, gave striking proof of a flourishing national industry.

The exhibition was the work of the Women's Society, the oldest Serbian women's organisation, which, through its 89 branches scattered throughout Serbia has been able to provide sewing work for a large number of poor families, and many widows and orphans left unprovided for as a result of the war, as well as to encourage artistic needlework among the Serbian women.

Proud of Artistic Work

The members of the Women's Society, as all other intelligent Serbs, very highly prize their native needlework; they feel that it is an artistic creation of great worth; that it is one of Serbia's contributions to the world of art, and consequently they want to preserve it.

So the officers of the society send their experts throughout the country to collect the most beautiful old native costumes and other homemade articles they can find. From the best types they come into possession of they prepare models, which they distribute among the women working for the society. In consequence all of the articles made for the society are artistic and attractive with a pleasing and striking blending of colors.

The articles made are far from being gaudy or crude. They are just happy, sparkling, hopeful and ardent, generally reveling in a preponderance of red. Many of the decorations and especially the rugs are of milder colors and would please the most fastidious western visitors not so much as Balkan curios but as beautiful creations.

Marketing the Work

One of the main tasks of the Women's Society in connection with this activity has been to find markets for their products. They have solved that problem by opening their own stores on the main street in Belgrade, by sending their goods to exhibitions in many other cities and countries and by working through merchants in Prague, Paris and other places. Their products have been very well received abroad and the demand for them is growing.

The King and Queen, who heartily support the work, the Queen being the patroness of the society, have often asked the organization to prepare decorations, rugs and other articles for the palace, and some of the ministries have also given the society large orders to fill.

Lord Byng Admires Esl..mo Philosophy

Vocabulary Only 200 Words, Yet Religious Beliefs Are Very Definite

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Eskimos' philosophy of life is a fine one, in the opinion of Lord Byng of Vimy, who has been narrating impressions of these simple folk to an audience of women in London.

Describing a visit he paid to some of their settlements in the Arctic Circle in August, 1925, when he was Governor-General of Canada, Lord Byng said "as soon as a child is born it is everyone's property. Then at the ago of four it starts to work, cleaning boots, mending nets, and any little job like that."

Everyone, he went on to say, worked for the common good rather than for the individual. Fish were public property, as also were the bears they caught, and the blubber obtained when they went whaling. When there is need of assistance, the strong work for the weak.

It was only 20 years since any of them took pen or pencil in hand and tried to write, and they had no means of verbal communication except 200 words, yet their religious beliefs were definite. They said they lived in a creation and, therefore, there must be a creator. They also said that once a perfect man came on earth, and that they must try to live as near that perfect man as they could. They thanked the creator and perfect man for every blessing they enjoyed.

EIGHT SINGERS WIN JUILLIARD FOREIGN AWARD

Fellowships Entitle Each to One Year's Training and Study in Germany

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Eight fellowships, each for one year's study at the Dresden Opera School, Dresden, Germany, have just been awarded to eight young American singers by the Juilliard Musical Foundation, according to announcement by Ernest Hutcheson, dean of Juilliard Graduate School. The fellowships are the first the Foundation has given for foreign study, and if the results of the initial venture fulfill the expectations of its sponsors, similar fellowships will be available each year, Mr. Hutcheson said.

The successful contestants were chosen from about 60 candidates from various parts of the United States after final examinations before a board of judges consisting of Mesdames Marcella Sembrich and Anna Schoen-Rene, Arthur Bodanzky, Walter Damrosch and Herbert Witherspoon. The winners are:

Miss Pearl Resuner, lyric soprano, of New York; Mrs. Hilda Burke, dramatic soprano, Baltimore, Md.; Miss Grace Divine, contralto, New York; Miss Marie Edelle, soprano, New York; Harold Kravitt, bass, New York; Dudley Marwick, basso cantante, New York; Mrs. Nora Fauchald Morgan, soprano, Watertown, Conn., and Chauncey R. Parsons, tenor, New York.

Mr. Hutcheson said the Foundation's original plan had been to award 12 or 15 fellowships, but the judges of the contest were unanimous in recommending that only those contestants who qualified beyond question should receive the awards. It is probable that another examination may be held next month to consider new candidates, he said, since the Foundation feels that it might be desirable to give longer advance notice of the contest and so make it possible for candidates from other sections to make arrangements to come to New York.

The successful candidates will receive thorough training in stage craft and deportment, and will be given opportunities to appear publicly in opera, Mr. Hutcheson said. They will not receive vocal lessons while abroad, and it is for this reason that the choice was limited to singers whose vocal training was partially complete. They will, however, pursue musical studies of various kinds, such as theory, harmony and piano, and will have special lessons in German wherever necessary.

At the close of their year's study, special performances will be arranged at which the Juilliard students will be cast in leading parts. Critics and managers from other musical centers will be invited to attend these performances, and it is expected that the American students will thus be given opportunities for engagements in various parts of Europe.

MONGOLIAN HISTORY IS CHINESE PUZZLE

Quest Begun for Archives to Fill 300-Year Gap

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Prof. Erich Haenisch of the University of Leipsic has just arrived here on board the steamship Karlsruhe of the North German Lloyd Line en route to Manchuria to find out what the Mongolians were doing from the end of the fourteenth century to the beginning of the eighteenth century. This question, he said, is the historian's Chinese puzzle.

Professor Haenisch will gather all the old manuscripts relating to the history of the Mongolians he can get and will copy others, he said. These will be forwarded to Berlin and Leipsic, where the history of the Mongolians during these three centuries will be pieced together.

Professor Haenisch passed 12 years in China prior to 1912. He holds the chair of professor of Chinese at the University of Leipsic. He will go from San Francisco to China and after passing a year there collecting manuscripts will return to Germany by way of Russia, he said.

FRANCONIA NOTCH FUND NOW $376,000

$24,000 Still to Be Pledged to Purchase Park Area

More than $376,000 of the $400,000 needed to complete the purchase of Franconia Notch in New Hampshire as a national and state park to conserve the surroundings of the "Old Man of the Mountains," known wherever literature is read, is reported in sight by the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests.

Approximately $56,000 is in the hands of the society, and at least $20,000 more is expected from the campaign still being conducted to save the Notch from lumbering interests, according to Allen Hollis, president of the society. The State of New Hampshire has appropriated $200,000 and a legacy from James J. Storrow has added $100,000 more. The remaining $24,000, it is hoped, will come from committees of business men throughout New England.

Tribute was paid by Mr. Hollis to the school children, not only in New England, but in all parts of the East and Middle West, who have made Franconia Notch the basis of their geography lesson, and whose contributions from 5 cents upward have added more than $1000 to the fund. One New Hampshire graded school contributed $183. The fund has grown mainly from contributions, and the names of nearly 10,000 helpers are recorded.

DR. VALYI REVIEWS TRENDS IN ORIENT

Editor Advises Caution in Changing Methods

Asiatic adoption of western mechanical methods must be made in the light of their own constructive civilization, unless Asiatics are to become mere second-rate Europeans or Americans, Dr. Felix Valyi, founder and editor of The Review of Nations, told members of the Twentieth Century Club in Boston.

Analyzing the present Asiatic unrest under the inroads of what he termed the "white overlordship," Dr. Valyi declared that in the process of making living mechanical the Eastern people were losing all that was best in their own civilization.

Asia desires the advantages of mechanical industry, Dr. Valyi said, but their education in it is becoming one-sided. The intellectual classes, who are absorbing the western civilization, must be re-educated in the sources of their own civilization, he asserted.

Asiatic constructive power, which has been in a state of stagnation for centuries, has been stimulated by its encounter with western mechanical methods, Dr. Valyi concluded, and the resulting crisis may well become salutary to mankind if the Asiatic is realized as equal to the rest of mankind and the best of his civilization is maintained.

MANITOBA PUBLIC WORKS

WINNIPEG, Man.—A public works program, involving an expenditure of more than $5,000,000, has been drawn up by the provincial government. Of the total amount, $3,500,000 is to be spent on good roads construction, $1,000,000 for improvement and extension of the Manitoba Government Telephones system, a publicly owned utility, and about $450,000 for the construction of various public buildings. The building program will be carried out during the fiscal year ending April 30, 1929.

GOLD NOT GOLD UNDER LAW IS OBJECT OF SUIT

Bank of France Demands "Chattels" Now Held by Banks for Soviet

NEW YORK (AP)—Twenty crimson casks containing $5,201,000 in Russian gold are involved here in a complicated legal mesh with their ownership at issue.

Suit has been filed by the Bank of France in the Federal Court of this district to recover the gold bars, which are now held by the Equitable Trust Company and the Chase National Bank. It is based on the assertion that the metal was stolen from the vaults of the state bank of the Russian Empire after the Bolshevist revolution.

The legal aspect is complicated by the fact that American courts have ruled that the Soviet can neither sue nor be sued in the United States, since it is not recognized by the Government as being legally an entity. Accordingly it cannot become a party to any legal action connected with the present suit.

Thus trial of the suit is expected to raise many intricate questions of international law, and involve the attitude of the American Government toward the Soviet Government.

The gold was sent here from Russia last month to facilitate handling of trading between the United States and Russia. When it was presented for assay, the Treasury Department refused to receive it unless the two New York banks would guarantee title to it.

The refusal of assay was based on a seven year old embargo on Russian gold established because it was held that title to it was not clearly established.

As long as the embargo exists, the gold cannot be specie. Its present status simply that it is 20 casks of material held in bank vaults for the Soviet.

Legally the gold is not gold at all. Under the existing situation, it would be impossible for the Bank of France, which is a private corporation, to contend that the Soviet had confiscated a given sum of money from it and seek the return of a like sum from the 20 cases in New York.

Therefore, the action filed here sets forth that the identical material or "chattels" as the suit terms it, now held in the New York bank vaults, is the property of the Bank of France.

COLLEGES GET BEQUESTS

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Bequests in the will of Edward A. Jones, filed here, include $25,000 to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, the income from which will be used to establish the Charles E. Jones scholarship; $25,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, also to establish a scholarship fund; and $25,000 to the Pittsfield Y. M. C. A.

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MEXICAN QUOTA SOUGHT AS CURB ON RADICALISM

Immigrants Called Victims of Red Propaganda—Rail Labor Favors Box Bill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Attempts to organize Mexican laborers for Communistic purposes were reported by Fred Marvin, secretary of the Keymen of America, before the House Committee holding hearings on the Box bill, designed to extend the quota system to western hemisphere immigration into the United States.

Mr. Marvin contended that the Mexicans of the type generally found now in the United States are not good material for American citizens, that they are readily influenced by radical leaders and are easy victims of revolutionary propaganda.

He exhibited a handbill which, he said, was given wide circulation among Mexicans in the United States, calling on all Mexicans to join the Communist-Socialist movement.

"The fact that they are forming American branches of the Crom in the southwestern states is a matter that should concern the business men and farmers of those states far more than the question of a few cheap workers for the beet fields, the mines and railroads," Mr. Marvin said.

"The unanimity with which the Mexican miners joined the Industrial Workers of the World in Colorado should cause these business men and farmers to do a bit of reasoning for themselves."

Lee Keller of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, who also appeared before the committee, stated that he spoke likewise for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The four organizations, he said, have a membership of 500,000. He said he believed that he could state also that the 17 railroad labor organizations, with a membership of 2,000,000, favor the Box bill.

Railroad employees, he said, are opposed to the importation of Mexican labor to take their jobs. It is his opinion that the predominance of Mexicans in railroad section work in the Southwest is not due to climate or type of work, but to "the miserable low wages brought about by the ability to employ Mexicans at a wage upon which American citizens cannot live."

George Moffatt of Chillicothe, Tex., a cotton planter, favored the bill and gave testimony to show that there is no dearth of white labor to handle the cotton crop. He said that he works his planation of 4500 acres with white tenants and labor.

RHODES SCHOLARS DEBATING CHANGES

Altered Method of Selection Proposed for United States

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Eng.—American Rhodes scholars here are discussing with interest the proposals made to the Rhodes Trustees by American ex-Rhodes scholars for a rearrangement of the method of selecting Rhodes scholars in the United States.

It is understood here that the scheme suggested contemplates the creation of eight districts in the United States, comprising six states each, the district committees to be responsible for the final selection of scholars, instead of the state committees, as at present.

Four scholars would, if this scheme is carried out, be chosen each year by the district committee from candidates recommended to them by the state committees of their district. This would leave the total number of American Rhodes scholars sent here each year 32—unchanged.

The advantage of the new system, it is said here, would be that the selection committees in the districts would have more latitude in selecting the scholars, and would not be forced to make their selection solely according to state divisions. This, it is believed, would tend to heighten the general level of Rhodes scholars.

The present method of actual choosing of scholars, namely, by credentials from their American colleges, statements of their college scholastic and athletic activities, written recommendations, and personal interviews by the committee of selection, would, it is presumed, be retained.

INDIANA EDITORS INDORSE WATSON

Resolution Adopted Over Protests of Hoover Supporters

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—United States Senator James E. Watson, favorite son presidential candidate, has received the indorsement of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association here over the protests of supporters of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hoover has also entered the Hoosier primary contest.

The discussion was precipitated by the non-concurrence of Arthur K. Remmel, editor of the Fort Wayne News Sentinel and a member of the resolutions committee. Oscar G. Foellinger, publisher of the Fort Wayne News Sentinel, is manager of Mr. Hoover's Indiana campaign.

The two-day editorial meeting ended with a banquet at which Senator Watson and Representative Will R. Wood, of the Tenth Indiana District spoke.

Hoover men, when the resolution relating to Mr. Watson's candidacy was presented, declared in the interest of harmony the Indiana Republican Editorial Association should not indorse the candidacy of any one.

The resolution, which was ratified, praised the long public service of Senator Watson and pledged its active support to his candidacy for the Presidency. No mention was made of the entry of Mr. Hoover into the Indiana campaign.

Willis Says Newspapers Are "Trying to Dictate"

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Turning from an attack on Herbert Hoover, his opponent in the Ohio primaries, Senator Frank B. Willis, in an address here, assailed certain newspapers which he contended were trying to dictate whom the Republican Party should nominate for President.

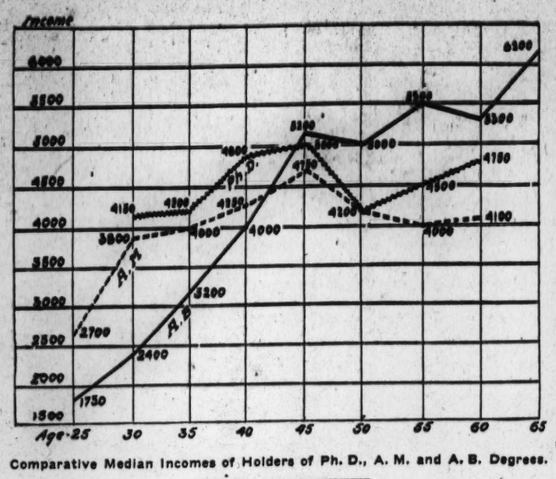
Also in his prepared address, Mr. Willis refrained from using the name of the Commerce Secretary. But he managed, without being so specific, to re-emphasize his contention that Mr. Hoover is "internationally minded," a believer in the League of Nations, and out of sympathy with the orthodox Republican's views on the tariff.

"The question that is presented to the Republican voters of the State of Ohio and of the country," he said, "is simply this: Are they to make their own nominations, free, unfettered, and unafraid, or are they to permit these newspapers, that have always fought Republican policies and opposed every Republican administration, including that of President Coolidge, to make the nomination for them under the threat that if such authority is not given, these newspapers will swing their influence, whatever it may be, to Governor Smith of New York?"

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The Relation of Education and Income

A series of daily articles based on a study of the cash value of education.



Comparative Median Incomes of Holders of Ph. D., A. M. and A. B. Degrees.

VI. The Graduate Degrees—A. M. and Ph. D.

By EVERETT W. LORD

Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston University

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THE typical scholar, the man who is more interested in education than in business, is represented by the bearer of a graduate degree. In most American universities the degree of Master of Arts is granted for advanced study, of at least one year, in some one subject, such as English, or mathematics, or philosophy, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy for two more years of intensive study and research in a single field. The man who has spent seven years in study is not likely to go into business, although he occasionally does so, and proves a good business man. He probably will devote himself to teaching, cheerfully leaving the more remunerative vocations to others. A considerable number of Ph. D.'s are preachers, few of whom look for, or receive, a high salary.

In the Alpha Kappa Psi investigation, reports were filed from 45 Masters of Art and 51 Doctors of Philosophy—numbers not large enough to serve as certain criteria of measurement, but from the uniformity of the returns, obviously typical.

Comparative Tables

The figures are as follows:

A. M.: MASTERS OF ARTS

Age group	No. returns	Lowest income	Median income	Highest income
Under 25	4	$1,700	$2,700	$3,200
25-29	6	2,600	3,800	4,750
30-34	4	3,125	4,000	4,500
35-39	5	3,000	4,250	9,500
40-44	4	3,600	4,750	10,000
45-49	7	2,600	4,200	16,500
50-54	6	2,800	4,000	11,000
55-59	3	3,225	4,100	8,000

Ph. D.: DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

Age group	No. returns	Lowest income	Median income	Highest income
Under 25	2	$2,500	$	$2,800
25-29	9	2,200	4,150	6,000
30-34	7	2,780	4,200	12,980
35-39	8	1,750	4,800	15,000
40-44	6	1,200	5,000	9,500
45-49	7	1,400	4,200	9,725
50-54	3	2,500	4,800	11,100
55-59	3	3,100	4,750	5,000

Of the 45 Masters of Arts, 32 were teaching in high schools or colleges, their salaries ranging from $1700 to $4750. Four of the 45 reported incomes of $10,000 or more: a motion picture actor in Los Angeles leads with $16,500; an advertising specialist in Cleveland reports $15,000; a bank president in Indiana, $11,000, and a college professor and author of textbooks, in New York, $10,000.

Mostly Teachers

Forty-four of the 51 Doctors of Philosophy are college instructors of varying grades; two are ministers, and five are in business. It is perhaps not remarkable that four of the five in business report the four largest incomes. One is president of a chemical manufacturing company; one an investment counselor; one a railroad official, and the fourth, who reports an income of $12,000, is proprietor of a chain of beauty shops!

It is interesting to compare the median incomes of these learned men with those of college graduates who have only the first degree in arts—the A.B. Chart with this article presents this comparison.

A. B. Curve Leads

The man with the higher degree appears to reach his maximum, or nearly reach it, early in his career; his income does not vary greatly from year to year, and at some time between 40 and 45 is passed by the A. B. income curve, which thereafter is well above either the A. M. or the Ph. D. In the case of each of these three groups there is a distinct drop in income at the beginning of the 50-year age period, and in each case a recovery thereafter.

Clearly the higher academic degrees do not lead to the highest ranges of income, but fortunately the men who gain such degrees are not of the type who seek recompense in money alone. Their return must be much more in contentment, consciousness of service performed, and in the honor and respect of their associates. Yet the money return is not despicable. We do not pay our scholars as we do our merchants—or our beauty parlor owners!—but we pay them fairly, even in that part of their income which is measured in dollars.

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HOUSE DEFEATS BILL TO ABOLISH SHORT SESSION

Resolution for Amendment, Passed by Senate, Lacks 36 Votes in House

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—After successfully withstanding, during the three days of its consideration in the House, numerous efforts to modify it, the proposed constitutional amendment that would have abolished the "lame duck" session of Congress went down to final defeat, unable to muster the required two-thirds majority.

The final vote, 209 to 157, while a handsome majority in favor of the project, was nevertheless 36 short of the two-thirds required for constitutional amendments.

Although rejected, the fact that the House gave the proposal consideration marked progress on the issue. The amendment, offered originally in the Senate by George W. Norris (R.) Senator from Nebraska, was approved by the Senate with practically no dissent at three successive sessions before Republican leaders of the House would permit it to be reported out from a committee this session.

Vote of Parties Divided

Even when sent to the House, the Republicans had drastically revised it. Instead of doing away with the short session entirely, they merely changed the dates of this session, so that while the "lame duck" phase of the short session was done away with, the short session itself would have continued.

The House struck this limitation from the bill, so that when it came up for the final count it was in substance practically the same as advocated by Mr. Harris: unlimited session of Congress beginning around the first of each year.

All the major Republican leaders, Nicholas Longworth, Representative from Ohio, Speaker; John Q. Tilson, Connecticut, floor leader; Martin B. Madden, Illinois, chairman of the Appropriations Committee; Bertrand H. Snell, New York, chairman of the powerful legislative procedure committee, opposed the project. Supporting them was practically the entire Democratic Tammany delegation from New York.

Issue Closed for Session.

The contest furnished the unusual spectacle of the rank and file of both parties opposing their floor leaders on the issue. The final vote showed 89 Republicans, mostly from the West, and 118 Democrats, with two Farmer-Labor members supporting the amendment, with the opposition consisting of 102 Republicans and 55 Democrats.

The action of the House closes the matter for this session. Mr. Norris, author of the proposal, stated that he will reintroduce the amendment again next session. That there was sufficient sentiment to finally compel Republican leaders to allow the measure to come up for a vote in the House was deemed by Mr. Norris as indicating significant progress and permitting assurance of eventual victory.

Hays B. White, Representative from Kansas, House sponsor of the measure, and Charles L. Gifford, Representative from Massachusetts, led the Republican forces for the proposal, and Finis J. Garrett, Representative from Tennessee, and Lamar Jeffers, Representative from Alabama, the Democratic proponents.

BISHOP DALLAS TO SPEAK

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The Rt. Rev. John T. Dallas, Bishop of New Hampshire, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at the commencement exercises of the University of Vermont next June.

PARTY PLAN CHANGED IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina State Democratic Executive Committee has decided to reverse custom and call the State Convention into session after instead of before the June primary. The convention will meet June 12, while the primary will be held on June 2. Primaries in this State do not apply to Presidential aspirants.

By June 12 it is believed that sentiment will have crystallized to such an extent that the convention will be in a better position to "instruct" the state delegation. There is a well defined movement under way to instruct for no particular candidate, but to require the delegation to vote as a unit at Houston.

CRAMMING FAILS TO GIVE RESULTS, SAY EDUCATORS

New Methods for Awarding Scholarships Sought in Great Britain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A movement against cramming in British schools, designed to make the transference of children from primary to secondary schools less dependent upon that mechanical form of training has been set on foot, the promoters having devised what they believe to be a more reliable method of selection.

The children in question are those attending primary schools in England and Wales, who, at the age of 11 or 12, are selected by means of an annual examination for transference to secondary schools for a course of higher education extending to the age of 16. Only a small proportion of the children are chosen and it has been found that some of the successful candidates—those who have gained place through cramming—fail afterward to justify their selection.

To remedy this state of affairs it is proposed that a proportion of the scholarships shall be awarded by primary head teachers, on the ground of character and general merit, the rest to be awarded on the result of an examination set by a joint committee of authorities of the secondary and primary schools.

It is claimed that by this means the best children from every point of view would reach the secondary school, and not only those who have had the most efficient preparation for a competitive examination. At the same time, candidates so selected by their own headmasters would still have a chance in the competitive examination for the remainder of the places.

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House and Garden

Choosing a Dependable Dozen Roses to Start With

By J. HORACE McFARLAND
Editor American Rose Annual

IN AN experience of more than a dozen years, involving many thousands of letters on roses from all parts of the world, and extensively from all parts of America, I have met more frequently than any other inquiry the one about what variety to plant.

Out of this inquiry has come the plan of conducting a series of referendums among the 6000 members of the American Rose Society, so that their preferences and experiences could be made generally available. There have been three of these referendums, and in the one I am about to quote from, the rose found to be most favored received 787 votes, wherefore it will be noted that a considerable range was included.

Favorites Among the "Everblooming"

While I am going to name these roses in the order of their preference, I must at once dissent from the conclusion, because it did not go quite far enough nor did it cover certain of the newer roses very well worth preference. These I will mention.

Here is the favored dozen Hybrid Tea or "everblooming" roses: Radiance, Ophelia, Red Radiance, Duchess of Wellington, Los Angeles, Mme. Butterfly, Columbia, Gruss an Teplitz, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Mrs. Aaron Ward.

The first and the third named are the two most popular roses of the wide world today, and I could write very much about the wonderful relation of Radiance and its red form to rose advance in America, in Australia and elsewhere.

There are included roses white, pink, yellow, various shades of red, and the lovely apricot hues of which we are so fond.

I would substitute, however, the much better Miss Willmott for Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria in a white rose. I would put in Willowmere instead of Mrs. Aaron Ward, and if I had to do without Los Angeles in order to get in the superb dark red Etoile de Hollande, I wouldn't shed a tear.

This was the verdict on what are known as the "everblooming" roses—an unfortunate designation, because these are the recurrent bloomers; that is, they all bloom as they grow on the new wood of the current year, differing in that respect from the June bloomers, which give a gorgeous burst this year on shoots arising from last year's wood, but do not ordinarily bloom this year from this year's growth from the root. I have not mentioned any of these roses, for they are, as Kipling puts it, "another story."

Climbing Roses, Too

But I should not think a garden were getting along at all well if it did not have some climbing roses in it, and the referendum above referred to covered that situation quite well. The first 12 included Dr. W. van Fleet, Paul's Scarlet Climber, American Pillar, Silver Moon, Climbing American Beauty, Mary Wallace, Dorothy Perkins, Tausendschön, Dr. Huey, Gardenia, Excelsia, Emily Gray.

This was a very fine choice, except that the lady ending the list does not always stay in the garden, and I would not advise anyone to depend on the hardiness of Emily Gray much north of the Mason and Dixon line. The best plan would be just to leave Emily Gray out, for Gardenia gives a hint of yellow. All the others named are admirable, and rich beauty together with great dependability can be reckoned upon in this choice of hardy climbing roses. They will not be hardy in the "blizzard corner" of the United States unless they are protected. Space is hardly at my command to go into the details of protection and hardiness, but I can say that anyone who is truly interested can easily find out for himself if he will take membership in the American Rose Society, and thus become one of a fraternity of rose amateurs which seems to enjoy itself amazingly in interchanging experiences and in promoting rose advance. A request including a check for $3.50 sent direct to the American Rose Society, at West Grove, Pa., will bring information in the way of a very notable rose book, "The American Rose Annual," and other important helps.

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Whatever One's Favorites, the Rose Bears Herself With a Serenity and Loveliness That Becomes Her Unquestioned Place as Queen of Flowers. The Varieties Here Shown, Beginning at the Left, Are: Red Radiance and Radiance; Mme. Edouard Herriot; Willowmere, and Etoile de Hollande.



FLOWER markets are held in a number of American cities; perhaps the most notable are in Rittenhouse Square in Philadelphia and Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore. In 1926 the Civic Club of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, held the first one in Pittsburgh. It was so successful that it was repeated last year and will be an annual event.

Mrs. H. Marie Dermitt was general chairman of the first flower market in that city and the following "highlights" of it are taken from her report.

The flower market made its initial appearance in Pittsburgh, June 10, 1926, sponsored by the Civic Club of the county. The fact that it came and was a success proved false the doubts thus expressed: "Pittsburgh does not have a place to hold one," "Pittsburgh does not have an abundance of flowers." Pittsburgh did all these things.

Permission was granted by the city to use that portion of William Penn Way from Sixth Avenue to Strawberry Way. This section was closed to traffic for three days. The flower market portal of huge proportions was surmounted by urns of artificial flowers that waved high in the air above the canopied side-wings, below which growing plants in baskets formed part of the decoration. Booths on both sides of the street, erected opposite each other, made a uniform arrangement.

The appearance of the street was greatly enhanced by a highly decorated arch loaned by Mrs. Richard Beatty Mellon, and by hanging baskets suspended from metal standards placed at intervals along the curb on both sides of the street. James Moore, superintendent of the Bureau of Parks, put the finishing touches to the gate and window ledges with most attractive baskets, and the potted bay trees loaned for the occasion added to the overhead attraction.

The primary object of the flower market was to stimulate an interest in buying flowers throughout the year, and to encourage plantings around the homes. The aim of the Civic Club was to sell, at a minimum cost, flowers, plants, and accessories to brighten up the home and garden, which in turn gives pleasure to the neighborhood.

The papers caught the idea back of the venture and made it a community affair through the local news columns, which carried advance news in surprising quantities.

The first impression upon entering the market was one of quantities of flowers with roses and peonies predominating, and "pretty ladies." The gardens and greenhouses of Civic Club and Garden Club members poured a wealth of fragrant loveliness in cut flowers and plants into the market.

How to keep house and garden on one floor was practically worked out by Mrs. Frank D. Glover, who introduced the window garden box de luxe as a flower market feature. A good, firm, gayly painted box with a metal inner lining was filled with parsley, chives, mint and other seasoning plants and in each one a stray flower burst forth. The report upon the success and usefulness of these gardens was most gratifying.

There were booths where such garden accessories as the following were sold: Garden hats and smocks, sweet lavender, boutonnières and candy. One thousand dollars was realized from the tables where friends met to have light refreshment and enjoy the beauty of the market. There was no difficulty experienced in lingering long beyond the time planned to spend at the market since there were so many friends to meet and things to see.

The flower market was a new thought to the Pittsburgh public but its curiosity and interest were aroused and what was an experiment in 1926 became an anticipated reality again on June 9, 1927. An additional feature at the second one was dancing from 8 to 11:30. There was no admission to the market but a portion of the street was roped off for the dancing and a small fee was charged for each dance. We shall await with interest a report of Pittsburgh's Flower Market in 1928.

Japanese Quince

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

SO BEAUTIFUL in early springtime are the glowing flowers of the pyrus japonica (Japanese quince) that no flower lover should be without one or more varieties. The red is the best known, and of these, Knap Hill scarlet is the richest in color; but white, terra cotta, and rose shades are also grown. For decorative purposes it is ideal. A single branch of the rich red cuplike flowers arranged Japanese fashion in a neutral-tinted bowl or vase, delights the eye with its shape and coloring.

The pyrus japonica grows well in ordinary soil but should be planted in sunny borders or shrubberies any time from November to February. In the winter, the branches should be thinned out, which is the only pruning necessary.

Cotoneaster Simonsii

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

THE delightful shrub cotoneaster simonsii of free bushy growth, aflame during the autumn and winter months with small orange-colored berries, should find a place in every garden where a glow of color is appreciated for indoor decoration.

It has no particular foibles, and thrives in ordinary soil either in a sunny open position or in the shade if planted any time from October to February. There are various ways of propagating it either by seeds, which should be sown about an inch deep out of doors in March; by layering shoots, or by inserting cuttings in sandy soil outside in October.

Grafting may also be done in March on the common species quince or hawthorn.

New Garden Plants

By E. I. FARRINGTON

WHAT is there new for planting in the garden this season? That is the question which garden makers always begin to ask as they turn the pages of the seed catalogues which are now coming in on every mail. Each catalogue maker endeavors to present an attractive list of the flowers and plants which may be counted as novelties. Usually most of them are only slight variations from varieties already familiar. Oftentimes they are improved kinds, but frequently are no better than those which have been grown for many years. There is more or less uncertainty about the planting of any so-called novelties, but this only adds to the zest of garden making.

Among the few perennials which may be looked upon as really new, Meconopsis Baileyii takes first place. This is an entirely new species of poppywort which was discovered by Capt. Kingdon Ward, the famous English plant hunter, in Tibet. It has been grown successfully in England and probably will prove satisfactory in this country, although no one knows just how hardy it is. It is almost certain to thrive south of New England, if not in the coldest sections. It has tall, handsome, poppy-like flowers which are sky-blue in color and set off by a heart of golden yellow.

A New Lupine

Another interesting hardy perennial which may be rated as a novelty is a fragrant lupine, which has been given the name of Elliott's Sweet-Scented Lupine. Lupines have been greatly improved in recent years, and are among the most useful of garden flowers. The so-called Downer's hybrids are in themselves very satisfactory, but it has remained for this new kind to give a perfume to the race. One of the advantages found in lupines lies in their rapid growth. Seeds sown outdoors in early spring will give flowers before the close of the season, while the next year the plants will begin to bloom in May or June and flower until September, if prevented from going to seed.

In England it is customary to grow from seed a large percentage of the dahlias seen in the gardens instead of using tubers, as is the custom in the United States. There are some of the dahlias which will readily produce flowers the first year from spring-sown seeds even in the United States, and among the best to experiment with are the dwarf dahlias which carry the name of Coltness hybrids. These little plants grow only about 18 inches high, but bloom continually from July until frost. They are single, about three inches in diameter, and excellent for cutting. These dwarf dahlias make splendid bedding plants, and in England are being used in place of geraniums and begonias in the public parks.

Baby's Breath and Poppies

Gypsophila Paniculata, which is commonly known as Baby's Breath, is always in demand by garden makers because of its value for bouquets as well as its attractive appearance in the garden. Several new and very useful varieties are now being offered. One of them, called Bristol Fairy, was tested out in many gardens last season and proved its worth. It is a strong-growing plant with large flowers which remain in bloom a long time. Another new variety is called Snow-White, and is, as its name may suggest, much whiter than the kinds ordinarily seen.

Poppies are among the most useful of garden flowers. They never seem to clash with other kinds, and many of them come up year after year from self-sown seeds. One of this year's novelties which seems to have special merit is the Iceland poppy called Tibet. The flowers are a brilliant orange in color, but different from those of any other Iceland poppy. They are large and are produced freely. This is a plant to be chosen for fall blooms because it comes into flower in September and October. Many garden makers will consider this a great merit because autumn-flowering plants are none too common.

Salmon-Pink Snapdragons

Few flowers are more useful for cutting than the snapdragons. These plants are really perennials, but are not hardy, and for that reason are grown as annuals. As they require a fairly long season, it is necessary to start them in boxes of earth in the house in March. When this plan is followed, strong plants may be set out when danger of frost is past and will start to flower in July, giving a continuous bloom until the end of the summer. Weld Pink is a recent introduction which is particularly handsome. In color it is a charming salmon-pink with deep orange in the throat. This variety, which was originated in New England, has been given a certificate by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which indicates its worth. Another new variety called Exquisite has soft silvery-pink flowers, and a third which has been named Twilight is delicate apricot in color with an old-gold setting. This is a particularly good flower for cutting, looking better than most kinds under artificial light.

Although some garden makers consider gaillardias rather too gaudy for the flower borders, they are excellent flowers for cutting and will stand a greater amount of heat and drought than almost any other perennial. Because of these facts, they are to be carefully considered by amateurs, and a new kind called Portola is especially noteworthy. The flowers are very large in size, with colors ranging through shades of red and yellow.

New Shrubs

More new plants of real interest will be found among the shrubs than in the lists of perennials and annuals. A new spiræa from Korea called Spiræa Trichocarpa is strikingly handsome, with long arching stems carrying clusters of snow-white flowers. It will supplement the well known spiræa Van Houttei, as it comes a little later.

Then there is Kolkwitzia Amabilis, another new and very useful shrub which seems likely to have a prominent place in the future of gardens. The flowers are much like those of the Lobelia, which is too tender to be grown satisfactorily in the New England states. This kolkwitzia, which is a Chinese shrub, is very hardy and adapted to garden planting anywhere.

Finally there is the Korean box, which has proved quite hardy in Massachusetts, and is likely to become a widely planted shrub in sections where the common box cannot be used, for making low hedges. This Korean box is dwarf, but makes a strong upright growth and has wedge-shaped leaves.

The Tuberose in Any Garden

THE tuberose, contrary to common supposition, can be grown successfully in any garden, but it must have proper culture. It is a plant which requires a longer season than most other plants of its class, and for that reason demands a definite, although not a difficult, method of handling.

In early spring set the bulbs in small pots, in a light sandy compost. Water them thoroughly, and set them in a warm though shady place indoors until top growth begins to show, then remove them to a sunny window. After the first liberal watering be careful not to give them too much water; keep them merely moist.

In June turn the plants out of their pots, without disturbing the roots, and plant them in a warm sunny situation, in a rich sandy soil. Good strong bulbs treated in this manner will come into bloom in early September. A tuberose bulb started out of doors at the arrival of safe warm weather will not mature its flowers before late September, too late to permit it to complete its glorious work before frost, except in extremely warm climates.

When planting, cut off any old dried roots at the base of the bulb. If left on, they are harmful to the bulb, and retard growth.

The pearl tuberose is conceded to be the best variety. Its flowers are double, ivory-white, waxy in texture and heavily fragrant. Many perfect individual flowers an inch across build up spikes about a foot long, on stalks three feet tall.

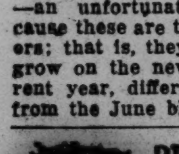
Cyclamen, Bright and Gay

THE cyclamen is a bulbous-rooted plant, lovely of foliage, and abundant in large, fragrant, pea-like solitary flowers. In some types the edges are gracefully fluted and waved. The leaves of most varieties are wide, blotched, and marbled with light green on a darker surface, with reddish veins.

While it is generally considered the best practice to buy young plants each season, rather than to keep them over, good results can be had by proper handling. The bulb should be pressed down on top of the soil to only about half its depth, letting the remaining half be out of the soil to "breathe." A seven-inch pot is a suitable size, and the soil should be rich, with plenty of sand in it. A cyclamen does not require a great deal of water, but should be kept reasonably moist during the flowering season—January to April. A weekly application of liquid manure during this period will help to increase the size and brilliancy of the flowers.

In summer a cyclamen should be inactive. Dry it off gradually and set the pot out-of-doors in some shady place where the plant will get lots of fresh air. It will probably lose its leaves, but this is not a matter of concern. It is all the better for the plant. As long as the bulbs remain plump and hard they are all right. During this resting period give merely enough water to keep the bulbs in the condition mentioned.

Repot the plant in September, using a pot of the same size.


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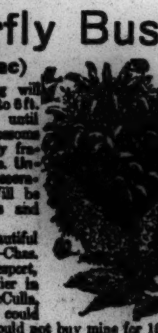
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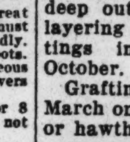
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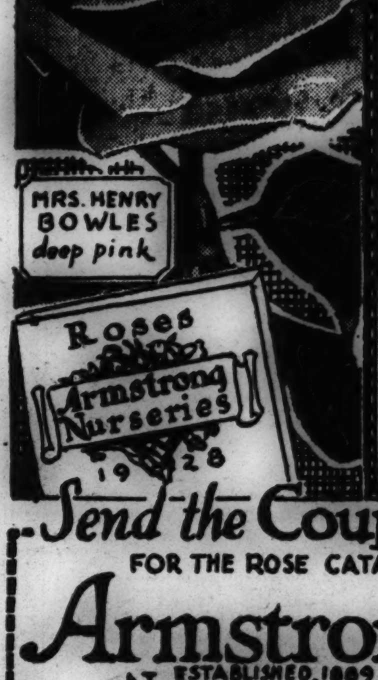
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The Early Days of Mahogany Furniture

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

AMONG the indications which mark the several periods of English and American furniture, the kinds of woods that were used at different times are recognized as highly important. Down to the time of Charles II, or to about 1660, oak was chiefly used. So the Elizabethan and early Jacobean tables, chests, stools and cupboards are most likely to be made from this common tree of England.

Not exclusively was this true of the latter part of this period, for walnut was approaching the favor which was soon to make it the chief material of the Queen Anne styles. The change had been gradual, however, slower in the country than in cities, so instead of being marked by a sharp line it was rather a shadowy transition.

By similar slow degrees mahogany came to take the place of walnut in the time of the Georges, about 1735 marking its arrival at the stage of general popularity. A widely quoted anecdote has led many people to believe that, like Lord Byron, mahogany awoke one morning to find itself famous. There are various versions of the story, one, a part of which follows, appearing in the Art Journal of London, for May, 1881.

A Tale's Erroneous Conclusion

About the year 1720 some planks of mahogany were brought to Dr. Gibbon by his brother, a West Indian captain, and the doctor, thus having more than he would be likely to want for its supposed medicinal value, proposed having some of the planks used in a house he was then building in King Street, Covent Garden.

The carpenters, however, found the wood too hard, and the planks were laid aside as useless. Soon afterward Mrs. Gibbon wanted a candle-box—an article of household furniture now extinct—and Dr. Gibbon called in his cabinetmaker, one Mr. Wollaston, to a consultation. The planks were examined in the garden where they had lain some time, and he, too, declared he could make nothing of them, as the wood was too hard for his tools. "Get stronger tools, then," said the doctor, who fortunately was an obstinate man, and the result was a beautiful candle-box, the like of which had never before been seen.

Indeed, so beautiful was it that the doctor immediately ordered a bureau made from the new discovery, and invited his friends to come and see the wonder. All fashionable London came, and the Duchess of Buckingham begged some of the wood which was left. Of it she made at once both furniture and a fashion, and thus mahogany became duly installed in the English home.

Used in Holland Before 1660

This may be all quite true as to Dr. Gibbon and his brother the captain and the workman and the candle box that the workman made. It would certainly be an error to take it as proof that this episode marked the first use of mahogany by cabinetmakers, as stated in the last sentence of the quotation.

Social and business and political relations between England and Holland were too close to allow the styles or the crafts of one to remain unfamiliar to the other. R. Davis Benn, an English authority of the highest standing, states in his book, "Style in Furniture," that he has "actually sat in old Dutch chairs, made in mahogany, of which ample documentary evidence exists to prove conclusively that they were used by Charles the Second during his enforced exile at the Hague." The King referred to here took refuge in the Holland city from 1649 to 1660, dates that precede the 1720 of the Dr. Gibbon story by at least 60 years. In passing let me say that Mr. Benn's book is quite the best thing that I know for anyone who wishes to understand thoroughly the subject of furniture styles and who is willing to give a little real study to gain that end.

Mahogany must have been coming into England in considerable quantities previous to 1690, for beginning with that year a duty of £8 per ton was assessed on all which was imported. This was a terrific charge, amounting to 10d. per square foot on boards one inch thick. It hardly seems possible that the Government would have recognized the importation of this wood by such a levy unless it had become an important item in years long preceding the story of the candle box.

In Sir Robert Walpole's Mansion

One of the famous homes of England is Houghton House, built by Sir Robert Walpole when he was Prime Minister under George I. It was begun in 1722, and may have been the first residence in which mahogany was used for inside finish. Walpole spent money lavishly on it, employing the best known architects and other talent of the period. The choicest materials were allowed them, so the place represented the very latest achievements from the standards of wealth and fashion.

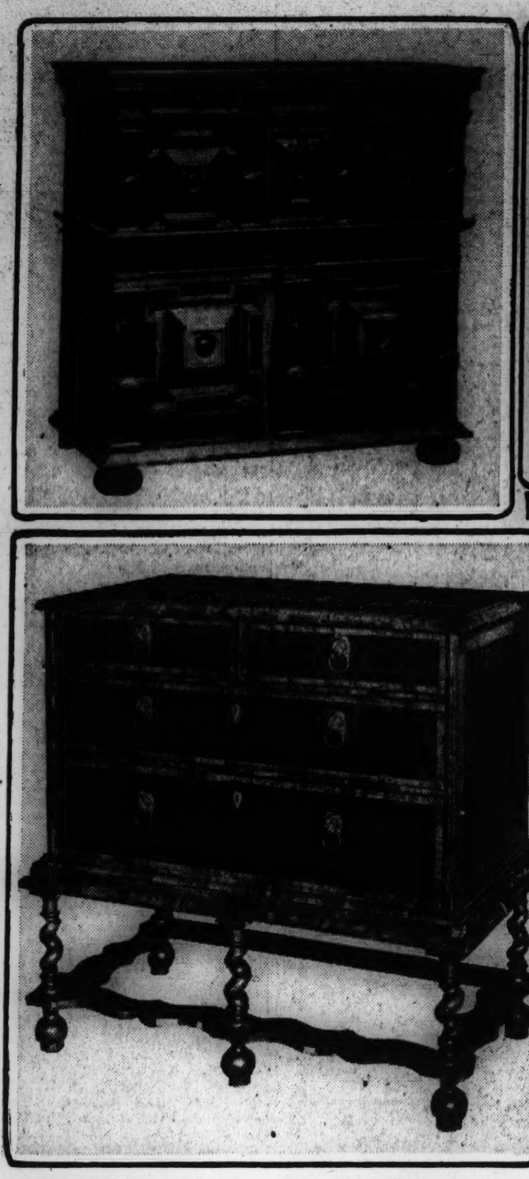
Here, we are told, are scores of doors three inches in thickness, wholly of mahogany. So are the elaborate balustrades of the staircases, and the entire interior of Sir Robert's dressing-room. Much of the original furniture is still there perhaps where it has stood from its delivery from the hands of its makers, for the property was at last reports in the hands of the builder's descendants.

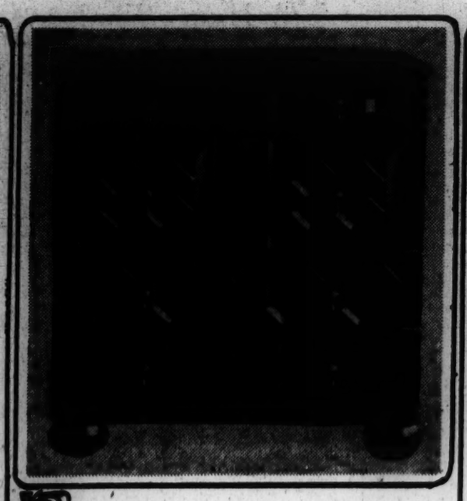
Chairs and settees made from mahogany before 1714 are found in another fine English residence, Ham House. Such is the statement of Percy MacQuoid, who shows pictures of some of them in his luxurious volume, "The Age of Mahogany." As another example of early mahogany furniture, Mr. MacQuoid shows a fine desk of the block-front type, almost exactly the same as those supposed to be of New England make. This he dates as of 1720, and further states that then mahogany was rapidly being adopted by those wishing to be fashionable; that after the removal of the duty by Walpole in 1733 the wood was shipped into England in enormous quantities. These authorities clearly prove that the credit given to one person in the story quoted is mistaken, and that long before the date of 1720 mahogany had been adopted by the makers of fine furniture.

Shipbuilding and Chair-Making

Shipbuilding and chair-making are two extremes of the woodworkers' crafts, to be sure, still edge tools are essential to both. A certain Spanish historian lets us know that in 1535 the workmen of Cortes found the mahogany of the West Indies and of Yucatan not too hard for their axes, augers, adzes and planes. As the explorer saw that the natives made their canoes from this strange and strong wood he was led to try it in repairing his ships. So satisfactory did it prove that by 1750 whole ships were built of it. One of these, captured by the English, was renamed the Gibraltar. It remained in service for another half century at least, for it was not broken up until 1815. The official in charge of the work reported that her bottom was an enormous mass of almost solid mahogany, mostly sound.

From these numerous facts it may appear clear that mahogany made no such abrupt and dramatic entrance on the stage of furniture history as the plausible story we reprint might lead one to believe. When or by whom it was taken to England or to the continent we do not know. It is quite possible that Dutch cabinetmakers worked it before those of England did. Certainly such use began long before the year 1720, which has unfortunately become fixed as correct in the opinions of many. And its adoption was not sudden and general, but was a slow progress extending over many years, just as similar changes in either the forms or the materials of furniture have taken place at other periods.







Upper left, by courtesy Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London
Upper right, by courtesy Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London
Above, by courtesy Franklin & Hare, Ltd., Taunton, Eng.
Lower left, by courtesy Edwards & Sons, Ltd., London

Above, Left—Chest of Drawers of About 1660. Deeply Paneled Fronts Veneered With Various Woods and Ornamented by Bosses and Split Balusters. Lower Drawers Are Inclosed by Doors

Above, Center—On This Oak Piece of the Time of Cromwell There Are No Doors Such as Are Seen on the Preceding Example. The Brass Drops Are a Later Addition

Below—William and Mary Chest-on-Stand of About 1690. Veneered With Sections of Wood Cut Squarely Across the Grain, Giving the So-Called Oyster-Wood Effect

Above, Right—The Next Stage in Development Is the Chest-on-Stand of the Queen Anne Period. Here the Stretchers Are Omitted From the Legs, Which Are of the Cabriole Form

Old English Chests of Drawers

THE chest of drawers, a direct descendant of the oak coffer, via the mule chest, originated early in the reign of James I (1603-1623). Until the Commonwealth—1649-1660—the frames and drawers were decorated with split balusters and raised moldings usually applied in paneled effects, V-shaped designs, or "broken" corners. The face of the large drawers was embellished with two separate panels. Bead ornament was also largely used.

About 1625 chests of drawers were made in two separate parts. The upper portion was detachable from the lower part, which had three or four drawers inclosed behind a pair of finely paneled doors as illustrated. The doors were dispensed with about 1660, and the drawers exposed to view, which usually had sunken runners—a groove cut in the side of the drawer fitting a projecting fillet of wood on the side of the frame.

Until 1690 one drawer was very deep to allow for the safe storage of cavalier's hats, as appears in the next example. Bun feet were always used. Chests of drawers of this Commonwealth period were of heavier proportions and decorated with raised projecting molded panels. With the Restoration (1660) chests of drawers gradually became lighter in character, and usually stood upon bracket feet. The raised molding was no longer broken and shaped after 1685. Instead, it was applied to the face of the drawers in the form of simple rectangles.

Apparently the majority of chests of drawers were constructed of oak until 1680. Turned, shaped, or carved knobs were used until late in the seventeenth century, when brass drops became popular.

The chest-on-stand first came into existence during the reign of Charles II (1660-1685). A separate stand consisting of shallow arches with five or six stumpy, turned legs supported the chest of drawers. In the reign of William and Mary (1689-1702) the stand increased in height and the legs became lighter.

One or two drawers soon came to be included in the framework of the stand. The legs were urn-shaped or twisted and were joined by turned or flat stretchers.

Chests-on-stands of the Queen Anne period (1702-1714) were always of walnut. The lower section had cabriole legs and contained one or more drawers in a shaped frieze, as illustrated. The chest-on-stand went out of style before 1725, when mahogany had become the fashionable wood for cabinetmakers. The statement that this shape was always made in walnut is perhaps too sweeping, for there may be pieces in this older style that are made from the wood that displaced the walnut in public favor.

In an early issue we will comment on some of the later stages in the development of the chest of drawers, bringing the matter down to the more familiar forms that prevailed in the late 1700s.

It should be kept in mind that the dates which are given so frequently in this article cannot in all cases be applied with accuracy to other pieces of furniture similar to those illustrated. In the absence of documentary evidence the precise age of an article is always a matter of opinion. By precise is meant the placing its time of construction within a certain decade. In instances where this can be done we have established a fact that will assist in forming well-based judgment for stating when another similar thing might have been made.

In the second case we should remember that a cabinetmaker of 30 years' experience is inclined to continue building the styles that he learned in his youth. If he plys his trade at a distance from centers of fashion in his later years, his product may be little affected by new ideas and really be in a sense out of style, or behind the practices of the period as we know them. G. H. H.

Some Faience of Brittany

MODERN art is invading Brittany, but fortunately tradition is strong and the old art that has made famous the quaint Quimper faience still thrives.

"Old" Quimper is a thing of the past. It is definitely classed as antique. The Quimper ware made today looks much like the old ware, but the trained eye sees the difference. The proof of the difference lies in the organized production of fakes. One large plant and innumerable small ones make the crudely fashioned and decorated pieces. They give it a postgraduate process of "aging" to produce the dull, slightly rosy tinge of the old, and the well-crazed surface that is supposed to indicate antiquity.

The honest makers of today follow the old traditions of manufacture and decoration, but with a perfected glaze that they hope is immune from crazing and that is not expected ever to be confused with the old.

A Frankly Modern Product

Real Quimper, with picturesque figures of men and women in costume, is no older than many of the workmen that still make it. It was Alfred Beau, curator of the Quimper Museum, who created the designs known all over the world. In 1872, just after the Franco-Prussian war, his love of Brittany found expression in the designs that have attracted artists from all over the world to what many archæologists believe to be the oldest land, the first to emerge from the sea in prehistoric times.

Hundreds of untrained artists decorate the ware, always free-hand, in the best plants, and with the use of an outline stencil only on the few large pieces. Grandparents and grandchildren work side by side, painting, in the crude blues, yellows and browns, the costumed figures and the conventional decorations so well known. These artists pass through no school.

It still is a sort of family heritage for sons and daughters to work in certain of the factories, and usually in the same departments, where their fathers and mothers worked before them. Old plates and other pieces are the patterns but after years of copying the decorators discard patterns and work from memory, with swift, sure strokes.

There is no attempt at exactness of design. There is variation in every piece, and wide difference in the skill of workmen. This individuality, of course, is one of the charming features of Quimper and some day, possibly, the unsigned pieces of the best of today's decorators may be sought as are the productions of other artists whose fame came only after the makers were gone.

Distinctions Defined

There really are three kinds of Quimper ware. The very old, made of gray earth from local rivers, covered with a glaze that changed with age, and decorated with designs copied in modified form from the Rouen, Lille, Moustiers and other potteries. Then there came, little more than half a century ago, the present design of the Breton costumed figure. The non-crazing glaze has been developed during this half century so that some of the earlier pieces got "that antique effect" quite rapidly. Recently the modernist trend in design has been felt.

"Foreign" artists, by which the Bretons mean artists from other parts of France, with technical and artistic educations, have been called upon to present the Breton figure and Breton scenes as they see them, with very beautiful effects. These new designs, purely artistic and decorative, are a separate work, so far not influencing in the slightest the production of the old Quimper decorations.

The "pâte" taken from the Brittany riverbeds now is modified by the addition of clay from Bordeaux, yellow when raw, which gives a whiter "biscuit," as the product is called after the first firing before the glaze is applied.

It is this scientific mixture of clays and the perfection of the glaze that has changed the nature of the faience. Age and heat affected the old clay and glaze differently. The modern method has adjusted one to the other so that crazing is rare, if not abolished.

Improvement, Not Imitation, Sought

The colors also in the modern ware are supposed to be more permanent than in the past. In the second firing, as the glaze melts before a higher temperature definitely hardens it, it fuses not only with the already baked clay but it absorbs the decorating paint so that the designs become a part of the glaze.

To the American eye the most startling aspect of the industry is what in the United States, certainly, would be the extreme fire hazard of this sort of ramshackle institution where small buildings have been added to small buildings, as the business grew, and where the whole interior is of wood, dry as tinder, with old wooden, ladder-like stairways, piles of everything in dark corners and great stacks of dry wood heaped against the walls outside. It is with this cordwood that the furnaces are fired, just as potters baked their handiwork many generations ago. The furnaces are larger but the method is the same.

A. L. E.



Faience, or Glazed Earthenware, Made in Quimper. This Town is the Capital of the Department of Finistère, France. The Plate and the Octagonal Platter at the Left are Present-Day Ware, Having Modernist Decoration. The Pitcher and the Oval Platter at the Right are Old Quimper and Are Typical of the Kind Sought Most Eagerly by Collectors

The Rainy Season in Paris

By MABEL M. SWAN

TONIGHT I heard the clattering of wooden shoes on brick courtyards and stone pavements. It is November and the winter rains have set in. With dull gray skies, heavy mist, penetrating cold, these short days of November were never intended for lazy, drifting excursions down the Seine, nor for drives through the deserted Bois de Boulogne. The Eiffel Tower closes in November and even the bookstalls on the quais are neglected, for this is the time when the Parisian world and her guests go a-visiting famous collections in the many, many museums.

There is no city which can compare with Paris either in the number of museums or in the variety of collections. This very number and variety are often confusing to a tourist who, with only a limited amount of time at his disposal, wishes to devote it to his particular interest.

Guidebooks are all explicit in pointing out the museums which have the best collections of paintings and sculpture, of Greek, Roman, and Egyptian antiquities, but for some unaccountable reason very little information can be found in regard to the study of furniture. One may wander about indefinitely before discovering that the Cluny Museum, the Carnavalet, André-Jacquemart, Galliéra, Decorative Arts, and the Trocadéro have thousands of beautiful pieces of cabinetmaking for observation and study.

The Louvre, of course, should be included, for it is the greatest treasure house in the world. But it is so vast, its galleries are so endless, that when confronted by art in such quantities one is likely to be more embarrassed by his own lack of knowledge than impressed by the beautiful objects around him.

A Fifteenth Century House

Although a small museum, the Cluny on Rue du Sommerard has an especial appeal because of its lack of many characteristics associated with museums. You may hesitate at its arched gateway, fearing you have mistaken the place, and lest this old palace with its courtyard, its wonderful turret, and old well of Tristan the Hermit may still be occupied by someone of note. It was built by the abbots of Cluny in the fifteenth century and was rented by them to various tenants. One of them was Mary Tudor, widow of Louis XII, known to some Americans as the heroine of "When Knighthood Was in Flower."

M. Alphone du Sommerard, after whom the street is named, rented the house in 1833 that he might have a suitable place for the wonderful collection of antiques which he had spent 40 years acquiring. His heirs, desiring to have the collection benefit as many people as possible, sold it for a very small sum to the Directors of Fine Arts. A few years later, the French Government bought the house. The City of Paris then bought the ruins of the old palace and baths of the Roman Emperors, dating 280 A. D., which adjoin the Cluny, and gave them to the Government. All this is now a part of the museum.

Then there is the Carnavalet Museum which you will wish to visit many times and to devote more time to than to any other. At 23 Rue de Sevigne, it is very easily reached by taking the Metro to Saint Paul Station or by a taxi, for taxis in Paris are unbelievably cheap. It is hard to realize that this district of Paris which to day shows many signs of poverty was, from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, the fashionable section of Paris.

Mme. de Sévigné's Residence

Originally a mansion, the building of which was begun in 1544, Carnavalet was for 15 years the residence of the charming Madame de Sévigné. There she wrote many of the famous letters which have given us such intimate pictures of court life in the time of Louis XIV. If there is such a thing as rooms having a seeming personality derived from their past occupants, those in this mansion give that impression. You feel as if around some corner at any moment you might stumble upon some stately court beauty, looking very disdainfully upon what would appear to her as mere modern curiosity.

Far from being curiosity, this is the best possible way of obtaining a vivid impression of life in former centuries. The powder table of Marie Antoinette, the bed of Madame Elizabeth, chairs from the chamber of Louis XIV, costumes of the royal family, the tiny room which Madame de Sévigné furnished for Madame de Grignan—these and many, many more picture the past far more vividly than could any book.

Even though most of the wonderful collection of the Galliéra Museum was left to Genoa you will wish to see the tapestries and also the house which has been called "a work of pure art in architecture." This is at 10 Avenue Pierre-Premier-de-Serbie.

Provincial Interiors at the Trocadéro

After searching through many galleries for examples of the furniture of the French provinces, it was merely by chance that I discovered in the Trocadéro Museum some excellent groupings of Provincial furniture. These show not only provincial interiors but costumes as well. In the new book on provincial furniture by Madame Huard and Henri Longnon some of the illustrations show these very interiors.

The reconstruction of authentic peasant interiors has been a popular and welcome addition to some of the French museums during the last five years, especially in Grenoble, Nice, Grasse, Arles, and Rouen where a great amount of time has been devoted to the subject.

Although peasant furniture has taken a strong hold on popular fancy, it is very difficult to find opportunities in Paris for the study of these various types except at the Trocadéro.

One feels a little more of the atmosphere of an institution in the Museum of Decorative Arts at 107 Rue de Rivoli, due largely to the size of the place. In addition to the many examples of French furniture to be seen here, the paneling from chateaus of different periods is intensely interesting. A wing chair of the period of Louis XIV reappears in much simpler form in the Louis XVI period. In the lines of a commode of Louis XIV can be seen the inspiration which, adapted to the furniture of England, was directly responsible for some of our early pine bureaus.

One of the greatest surprises in the study of French furniture is that of finding so many objects which apparently were the direct or indirect inspiration of many of the early American pieces. Here we find the tavern table with splayed legs, bedside tables, tables very similar to the "butterfly" type," small benches and dressers.

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Music News of the World

Revaluating Rossini

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Rome

"MY BIOGRAPHIES, without exception," wrote Rossini to his friend Catelani one day, "are full of absurdities and inventions that are sometimes disgusting. If I were today less of a philosopher, I might contradict them. But the new generations, too busy with politics, would not have time to read me. And then I consider myself too happy in having been able to preserve intact my internal peace and serenity."

Legend—as unjust to Rossini as to Nicolo Machiavelli—has evolved a singularly unsympathetic author of "The Barber of Seville." Uncultured, lazy, sceptical, reactionary in politics, greedy, frivolous, avaricious, envious of other composers—those are the "qualities" that Rossini's biographers have gradually heaped upon his historical figure.

Really, it is difficult to understand how a man who lived between 1792 and 1868, that is, at a period so near to our own, has been so disfigured by his biographers. There is, however, an explanation of this fact: Rossini's biographers have all, or nearly all, belonged to the period that was most inflamed by romanticism, a period when all documentary and mathematical exactitude was irremediably compromised by the letting loose of the emotions.

Wrote Forty Operas

It is, however, surprising that the famous legend of Rossini's "laziness" should have been so easily credited. If one thinks that Rossini, between 1810 and 1829 wrote and produced no fewer than 40 operas, nearly all of big proportions, one understands with difficulty how such an effort of invention could be called "laziness."

Another subject of great curiosity has been his supposed decision, taken after "Guglielmo Tell" (written in 1829, when Rossini was scarcely 38 years old) to write nothing more. But there again the situation is not identical with the opinion generally held, for, although Rossini after 1829 did not write for the theater, he produced a great quantity of vocal and instrumental works, among others, the monumental "Stabat Mater," 1841. It must also be recognized that his refusal to pursue a theatrical career was on the whole logical, after the effort that "Guglielmo Tell" had cost him, an effort that had led him to a turning point where henceforth he had to look only ahead and renounce a whole past, however glorious.

A Modest Man

Rossini was—in spite of the success which crowned his stage career—an extremely modest man. "I had some facility and a great deal of instinct," he said with noble simplicity to Richard Wagner, who visited him in Paris in 1860. But "facility" and "instinct" were no longer strong enough qualities to allow a composer, the belated son of the gracious, carefree century of Louis XV, to enter into combat with the threatening energies of the new century. Destiny reserved for another genius the heavy task of inventing a new Italian dramatic style and later defending the thought and tradition of the national lyric drama against the Wagnerian invasion. I speak of Giuseppi Verdi. That is why, once again, Rossini's famous renunciation of the theater should be interpreted not as an act of laziness or cowardice, but on the contrary, as a luminous proof of good sense, foresight and artistic probity.

Numerous other faults have been attributed to Rossini. It is said that he was uncultured. But this affirmation is emphatically contradicted by his letters—which are not only positive models of epistolary talent and grace, but bear witness at the same time to an extensive and solid culture.

His so-called egotism has also been too often referred to, whereas countless documents attest on the contrary to a noble generosity on his part and an inexhaustible pleasure in helping anybody who might show the slightest need for aid (my father has told me many a time that with Rossini, when he went to see him in 1858, in Paris, he met with the most generous welcome).

Another tradition qualifies Rossini as a reactionary in politics. But perhaps this attitude of Rossini's—which moreover is little authenticated—found its seeds in the family memory of his father, who, an ardent revolutionary in 1797, had at the fall of Napoleon and with the restoration of the pontifical government, to pay with his life for his fine liberal enthusiasm. In any event, Rossini's supposed reactionary tendencies seem chiefly to be shown in a rooted dislike of railways (which he would never take) and gas lighting (as far as this is concerned, one can admit today that he was not wrong!). Of envy toward other composers, there exists no plausible trace.

Prof. Giuseppe Radiciotti, one of the most distinguished musicologists in Italy, has just published the first volume of a considerable work which he calls "Gioacchino Rossini, Vita documentata ed influenza sull'arte." This work is announced as definitive and monumental. Its chief interest consists in a minute and profound study of all the Rossini stage works. Thus one sees for the first time an analysis, made with scrupulous care, of those scores of which everything hash been lost except the memory of the title. For the first time also one finds a detailed and judicious study of the development which led Rossini little by little from the "opera seria" of the end of the eighteenth century to the threshold of the dramatic opera of Verdi.

One may perhaps reproach this first volume with a certain preoccupation (which might increase in the two succeeding volumes) with reinstating in some way the good character of Rossini. But what is really important is that this work brings a documentation of richness and solidity on one of the greatest geniuses that Italy has ever possessed. From this point of view, the gratitude of musicians and public should undoubtedly be great to the illustrious Italian musicologist, who has devoted to the figure of Rossini a veritable cult, and who has served his memory with an admiration so pure and disinterested.

Kaminski, Webern and Hauer

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin

IN MANY musical circles of Germany Heinrich Kaminski is regarded as the savior of contemporary music. I intentionally lay stress on the word contemporary, for Kaminski is not, in the proper sense of the word, modern. He is so decidedly given to the past that he hardly consents to look round on the musical world as it is. Living in a corner of Bavaria, he even despises it. Of course, he sees the necessity of taking a step further in the harmonic progressions, but that does not mean that he will ever give up his standpoint. He is a sort of new Max Reger, though on the whole the latter, who was termed a new Bach, was more daring than Kaminski.

It is interesting to see how different kinds of counterpoint exist in contemporary music. For Kaminski, too, writes in contrapuntal style. It is not, however, linear counterpoint, in spite of some hard clashes in the different voices crossing one another. Kaminski has a certain predilection for the use of the human voice. That is praiseworthy in an epoch which obviously ignores that anything of the sort exists. He turns toward Handel, or rather returns to him.

Seen from this standpoint, the "Magnificat," which had its first performance at the Frankfurt festival and was repeated in the second Scherchen radio concert, reflects the very character of the composer. Much more complicated, though not always pleasant or important, is his Concerto Grosso. There is a medley of the old and the new, which makes the whole character of the work, intended to be a master work, rather uncertain. It says more than it can express. It marches with big and heavy footsteps without arriving at a satisfying conclusion. Kaminski is preserving the good old German tradition. Musicians and music lovers who cling to the old are therefore generally very fond of him, and even if Kaminski decides to bow to modernity, such people are ready to overlook these tendencies and to consider only the atmosphere in which his works move.

Webern's Six Pieces

Of quite a different stamp is Anton von Webern, pupil of Schönberg, who at several musical festivals has left a strong though curious impression on the hearers. He certainly is the most sincere of musicians imaginable. He does not write a line of music without having deeply reflected on it. It goes without saying that, living in the surroundings of Schönberg, with whom he is intimately connected, he possesses an extraordinary craftsmanship, which he employs in a peculiar manner. Also he has been prevented by Schönberg's influence from composing spontaneously. At the bottom of his heart he is a romanticist, but his music is like the last emanation of the art of the nineteenth century. His romanticism, however, is decidedly modern. He strives to free music from all materialism; he dematerializes it. Hence his custom of rather sketching than achieving music. But even his sketches are the most artificial compositions ever heard of. Of course, he has given up tonality. Webern's works last only some minutes or seconds; they generally consist of a few bars so expressive that not a single sign need be added to what he has written.

In his Six Pieces for large orchestra, a composition prior to the Five Pieces performed at the International Festival in Zurich, Webern is on his way to acquiring that individual manner and style which we find in the later composition. Here he is, in his limits, more concrete. There are moments when he sacrifices at the altar of noise. But on the whole, the character of his music is well determined even here.

Considering Webern's works we must confess that, however interesting they may be, they constitute rather a conclusion than a beginning or a means for further development. The more ascetic Webern becomes, the less he has a chance of leading music to new viewpoints, or to advancing himself. He is a completely isolated musician much more so than Alban Berg whose asceticism is beyond doubt.

Hauer's Seventh Suite

It was at the Frankfort Festival that Josef Matthias Hauer won his greatest success. He had never expected anything like that. For this true Viennese musician had not up to that time been regarded seriously. He always attached great value to the fact that his atonality was due, not to the influence of Schönberg, but to himself.

In the meantime Hauer has recovered from his astonishment at the triumph. His Seventh Suite, which made his success, has undergone a change; originally written for chamber orchestra, it has been arranged for a larger orchestra. In this new arrangement perhaps some shades of color have been lost, but the peculiar charm of this composition has been preserved. It is a fruitful "ostinato" that seems to reign in Hauer's music. There is no moment of rest in it. Who expects orgies of atonality, will certainly be disappointed. On the whole, this is a rather harmless though original music, rich in impressionistic effects. Here theory has been overcome by imagination.

Ernest Bloch is perhaps the most international among present-day composers. Having settled in America, this French-Swiss seems to belong to that country, but everybody feels that his outlook is decidedly European. He was the only composer of non-German origin in the second Scherchen program. His two Psalms, performed for the first time in Germany, show the fusion of the Hebrew and the Western elements, as most of Ernest Bloch's compositions do. They are pleasant, but certainly not very important music.

Purcell's "King Arthur"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHEN the history of English opera comes to be written, not the least interesting chapter will be that which records the unique work done by the universities within the last two decades. Cambridge first, and more latterly Oxford, have revived great operas from the past. By the restoration of these treasures to current knowledge an impetus quite incalculable has been given to future developments. Cambridge productions have included "The Magic Flute" (Mozart), "The Fairy Queen" (Purcell), "The Two Sisters" (this a modern work by Rootham), "The Masque of Comus" (Milton and Lawes), and "Semele" (Handel).

Another achievement has just been carried through in "King Arthur," a "Dramatick Opera" by John Dryden and Henry Purcell. Originally produced in 1691, and never heard (save at concerts) since 1842, it has just had a performance at Cambridge which reflects honor on the university and has set Purcell's genius higher than ever. No one, who has not seen and heard "King Arthur" on the stage, can imagine the superlative beauty of Purcell's word setting. What Shakespeare is for spoken English, Purcell is for English sung, and both worked in that century when the language was at its noblest.

A Co-operative Triumph

A Cambridge professor said lately he could imagine few better occupations for young men and women than to learn to speak and sing their own magnificent language. How ably they had now banded together to do this was apparent to the full audience that gathered at the New Theater during the week's run of "King Arthur." "All those taking part in the opera," said the program, "are members of the university or resident in Cambridge."

It was a remarkable co-operative triumph, with Professor Dent, Dr. Cyril Rootham (conductor), Bernard Ord (assistant conductor and harpsichordist) and Dennis Arundell (producer) as its main inspirers, and a brilliant recruit in Humphrey Jennings, the young undergraduate who designed the strikingly original, beautiful, and economically simple dresses and scenery. These costumes, 300 of them, were executed in three weeks under Mrs. Rootham's direction. Another person performing prodigies of voluntary labor was the Hon. Secretary, W. N. C. Van Grutten.

On the stage itself the constantly changing scenes, the large number of principals, and the still larger numbers involved in the chorus would have taxed professional resources. Though the individual voices and band seldom reached professional polish (some indeed were weak) the choral portions and stage groupings compared favorably with regular opera, while the Cambridge "machines" and trap doors worked with an infallibility Covent Garden might envy.

A Curious Hybrid

"King Arthur" is a curious hybrid between a "straight" play, an opera, a masque and incidental music. Dryden apparently had intended it as a patriotic drama. The Revolution of 1688 made so many alterations advisable that even Dryden himself seemed to feel he had lost the thread. Listeners today, therefore, need not be disturbed if they fail to trace the story. Suffice it that the plot is concerned with the wars between Saxons and British, and that their leaders (Oswald and King Arthur) are both in love with the same lady, Emmeline, daughter of the Duke of Cornwall. Both are aided by enchanters of age-inspiring mien—Merlin, and the gigantic Osmond. (In the Cambridge production he became the funny man of the piece.) After five acts virtue triumphs. Arthur (in a fair Ramillies wig) vanquishes Oswald (in a black ditto). The opening ensembles of war, the famous frost scene, the scene in Kent (here most strikingly designed and colored) were all surpassed by the grand finale, when with all on the stage, dressed in their best, a triumphal car descended from the sky bearing St. George and Fame, and hung there above Britannia, looking (as Sir Barry Jackson said) like a "depression from Iceland."

Of individual performances, the Philidel of Margaret Field-Hyde deserves special mention. She looked, acted and sang the part charmingly, her diction being outstandingly good. Kathleen Fforde was an appealing Emmeline; the Arthur of Ian Parsons manly and athletic. But the real triumphs of the production lay in the team work and corporate presentment of a great composition as its composer intended. Purcell's music is as vital today as when Dryden wrote of it that "passing through the artful hands of Mr. Purcel, who has composed it with so great a genius, he has nothing to fear but an ignorant, ill-judging audience." M. M. S.

The Brass Tacks of Conducting

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

OSCAR FRIED is confessedly temperamental, being susceptible to all sorts of things of the actual now, even to the temperature. From the passing instant, he takes instances, and from the immediate moment catches momentum.

"This is fine weather," re remarked to me the day after his arrival here, and he had more ways of expressing the idea—attitude, gesture, laughter, sparkle of eye and ring of voice—than I could count.

"Beautiful," I admitted, "the best time of the year in this part of the world."

"Brilliant sun," he added: "invigorating air."

"Glorious," I conceded; "but I'm not interested in the weather. I want you to talk to me about conducting."

"But I'm not interested in conducting."

"As you like. Down it goes."

"When I sailed into New York harbor yesterday morning, the scene, as I looked toward town from the deck of the ship was a perfect Fata Morgana. The city, hidden in mist, was a fairy picture. After a time, the contours of the shore and the outlines of the buildings began to emerge in fantastic forms. It was like a drawing by Doré. I never would have believed that what I saw was really there, and I would not have been surprised if it had all disappeared from before my eyes. And now let me tell you what happened. The moment I stepped upon the pier, the illusion was gone."

Romance and Fact

"What," interrupted I, "are you talking about, if not music? Go right on, please!"

"Yes; romance and fact; and lately I illustrated the contrast by presenting the Ninth Symphony of Beethoven and the 'Sacre du Printemps' of Stravinsky on the same program. In Paris, they were disconcerted. In Paris, they shook their heads. The Ninth Symphony has an epic quality; it has idealism and it has passion. The 'Sacre,' on the contrary, makes no epic disclosure and it conveys no notion of idealism or of passion. And still, the two works, though opposite in what they express, are together in what they accomplish. The Ninth Symphony is a preparation for all the music that has followed until today, and the 'Sacre' is a preparation for what will come until we cannot tell when. Beethoven opens the door for Wagner and Strauss; Stravinsky, for the next composers. I should like an opportunity to make this Beethoven-Stravinsky illustration before an American audience, and I may yet have it."

"What will you offer, when you direct the New York Symphony?"

"An all-romantic program. I have just arranged it in consultation with Walter Damrosch. A great chance Mr. Damrosch gives visiting conductors; an orchestra perfectly trained, audiences alert and hospitable."

An All-Romantic Program

"And your all-romantic program comprises what?"

"Weber's 'Euryanthe' overture—nature seen ecstatically; Brahms's Symphony No. 1—nature comprehended by effort; Stravinsky's 'Fire Bird'—nature in eccentric, exaggerated, distorted view; and Ravel's 'Daphnis and Chloe'—nature serenely contemplated. All the different manifestations of romanticism. Weber, born to it; Brahms, fighting to subdue it; Stravinsky, picturing Russian life and thought by means of it; Ravel, refining it and getting at its essence."

"You have almost made a definition of romanticism."

"Then let me stop. I don't like to define the romantic; nor could I, if I tried. For romanticism is universal. It is sun, air, light. It is felt, not explained; and the same thing is true of the classic, if we were to go into that subject."

"All right, thanks, for what the composers say, from Beethoven to Stravinsky. Would you mind giving me a word or two on their means of saying it? To think of the matter from the quantitative standpoint, does the expanded orchestra belong, in your opinion, to the past, and will a reduced scheme of instruments be the rule hereafter?"

"The orchestra in recent years has been developing backward; that is, growing smaller. But that was for economic reasons chiefly. Nevertheless, I think the necessity has proved beneficial. We have seen that an amateur at composing may write with some success for a big aggregation of sonorities, and that only a great composer can write with effect for a little group."

The Technique of Conducting

"Thanks again, Mr. Fried; but now the brass tacks of your profession. Does conducting progress? Has it a technique that improves?"

"If you look at conducting on the average, the answer to that would be, 'Yes.' Look at it, however, in its higher aspects, and the question hardly arises at all. Every conductor of extraordinary gifts forms his own technique. So you ought not, really, to call this man's conducting good and that man's better; rather, you should make distinction between good and not good. You would never think, in that case, of describing the conducting of a Mahler as better or worse than that of a Nikisch; you would only remark that the conducting of the one type was different from that of the other. Nor would you speak of the Mahler school or the Nikisch school of conducting."

"Can conducting be taught?"

"It both can and should be. I have long hoped to take part in the establishment of conducting as a craft."

"Masters and apprentices?"

"By class methods; 20 or 30 students, the teacher and an orchestra to work with. Show them directly how to do things. Under present conditions, those who want to learn seldom have a chance to do so except by hearing and observing from a distance."



OSCAR FRIED

Kaun's "Sir John Falstaff" Revived by Mr. Stock

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—As a curtain-raiser for the twenty-first program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, presented March 2, Mr. Stock brought from its dusty hiding place in the library of the organization a composition by Hugo Kaun which, entitled "Sir John Falstaff," had been interpreted for the first time in the season wherein Frederick Stock became the successor to Theodore Thomas. The latter musician, to whose memory "Sir John Falstaff" is dedicated, was a sturdy upholder of Mr. Kaun's inspirations, which are numerously represented in the catalogue of the works which have been played by the orchestra. Nor, in listening to "Sir John Falstaff" is it difficult to account for Mr. Thomas' predilection for them. The music is excellently constructed, nicely harmonised—the augmented fifth was becoming fashionable in 1905—scored with all proper and necessary understanding of symphonic composition. Moreover, a double fugue which occurs in the course of Mr. Kaun's work could scarcely have failed to evoke admiration from musicians of conservative inclinations.

Having delivered itself of an admirable performance of "Sir John Falstaff," the orchestra addressed itself to the business of interpreting the Second Symphony by Vincent d'Indy. This, too, was played with notable skill and with the imaginative feeling that seemed to make poetic even that in the French master's composition which was not much more than ingenious.

The second half of the concert—in addition to Dukas' "L'Apprenti Sorcier"—contained the Symphonie Concertante for violin and viola by Mozart, the solo parts of which were performed respectively by Jacques Gordon and Clarence Evans. The instrumentalists acquitted themselves with marked distinction in an interpretation which had more than ordinary interest. Mozart's composition is only infrequently set forth, yet it contains real beauty and that pellucid charm of thought which is not so frequent a constituent of music in the present day. Mr. Stock provided two cadenzas for the work which were ingenious as well as brilliant.

The Apollo Musical Club devoted its second concert (Feb. 27) to a presentation of Bach's B minor Mass. The singers, directed by Harrison Wild, have been long familiar with the intricacies of this magistral composition and, with the exception of occasional timidities of attack, they did it admirable justice. The soloists were Flora Waalkes, soprano; Lillian Knowles, contralto; Edward Kemp, tenor, and Herbert Gould, bass.

Béla Bartók was heard in a lecture-recital Feb. 27 under the auspices of Pro Musica. The Hungarian master devoted his remarks to an exposition of Hungarian folk music and its significance to the school of composition of which he, himself, is, perhaps, the most distinguished representative. Mr. Bartók and his nationalistic colleagues endeavor to keep as closely as possible to the mood for their folksong, even to the extent of abjuring polyphony because it is not peculiar to the music of their people; but they do not equally abjure polytonality, which, it would seem, would scarcely agree with the artistic constitutions of the peasants in Szászrégen or Ujvidék. The pieces for piano which the Hungarian composer performed comprised his own response to this folksong material, not in every case drawn from his native land. They were played with brilliance and power—occasionally with too much power. F. B.

Stanislavsky and Opera

By VICTOR BELAIEV

Moscow

STANISLAVSKY, in his new presentation of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "A May Night" at his opera studio gave Moscow yet another realistic production of opera, based on the scenic methods which underlie the whole activity of the Moscow Art Theater. The only difference between his staging of drama and of "A May Night" is the presence in the latter of the rhythmical element, inseparably bound up with opera as a musico-dramatic product. This element, which Stanislavsky has long been inclined to introduce into dramatic action, controls all the movements and even the gestures of the players in an opera; they live on the stage in atmosphere of ordered rhythm.

In opera staged according to the traditional methods the motions are reduced to a minimum and are of an exceptionally stereotyped nature. Stanislavsky, when putting on "A May Night," saturated its rhythmical substratum with animated and continuous movement, based on natural gestures. This compelled him, on the one hand, to extend the action beyond the limits indicated by the composer and to begin it during the orchestral introductions to some of the tableaux; on the other hand, it made possible the introduction of what might be called a complete contrapuntal development of some "motif" of an act. In saying this I have in view the finale of the last act, which ends with the joyous betrothal of the young hero and heroine. Stanislavsky was able to accompany this finale with an original "stage counterpoint," which consisted in the introduction of a fishing scene; this arose from the substitution in the preceding tableau of the sporting of the little silver fish on the surface of the enchanted pool, in place of the dance of the rusalki.

Realism v. Convention

What impelled him to introduce this stage trick? The desire to emphasize the realism of his fishing ballet as a counterpoise to the fantasticalness of the scene with the rusalki? A number of conjectures may be formed on this point, but they cannot fully explain the actual reasons which induced the esteemed manager to import into the finale of the opera a genre scene unjustified by the music and the whole situation of the dénouement. Stanislavsky's "hook" has unexpectedly caught one of the most important musical questions of the day—the question of realistic and conventional opera.

Which of the two do we need? If we consider that opera, like any other form of art, in some way or other reflects human happenings, then we shall want realism. But if we regard it as an essentially conventional form of art, if we assume that the purpose of every art is, not the depiction, but the transfiguration of human life, we shall require conventional opera.

Thus everything hinges on the point of view, and on which point of view is to be taken as prevalent at a given moment. It is manifest that the choice of outlook, apparently so simple and dependent on our mere caprice, is in fact far more complex and turns on the fundamental mood of the period in which it is determined. The fundamental mood of our days in the domain of theatrical art in general and of opera in particular seems to me to be a renunciation of realistic in favor of what I may call imaginative forms. The ground for such a tendency in the S. S. S. R. was proposed by the revolution itself, which destroyed former conditions and has not yet produced a new order of existence. The "transitional" state thus arising evokes in art an effort to forecast the new forms. We witness them on the contemporary Russian stage and they prove to be by no means realistic.

But however interesting the visions of the future may be, the present gives us a succession of profound and valuable experiences, expressing in real forms either the affairs about us, or these which now belong to the past, but which have left deep traces on our consciousness. If the stage is to transmit these experiences to us, it will have to employ natural means and the methods of realism. This requirement is answered today by the art of Stanislavsky, an art based on a thorough study of human nature; while the necessity of penetrating the future finds a response in the researches which have been carried out in the sphere of opera production. Among them must be included the latest staging of Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame" at the Moscow State experimental theater, by Joseph Lapitsky.

Both Methods Legitimate

Lapitsky, the founder of the famous Theater of the Music Drama at Leningrad, who cultivated the theories of Stanislavsky's Moscow Art Theater, has recently turned his attention to the stage methods of Vsevolod Meyerhold, of the extreme Left of contemporary theatrical stage managers. In borrowing the arsenal of resources employed by Meyerhold in the production of Gogol's "Revisor," Lapitsky evidently reckoned on causing an equal furore with his staging of "Pique Dame," his intention being that "the audience should imagine everything they saw on the stage to be only a dream dreamed by the hero of the opera." In actual fact it resulted in a series of disconnected bits of action and the changing of the scenes with a cinematographic rapidity, both essentially out of keeping with the uninterrupted flow of the music produced by Tchaikovsky.

Without siding with either of these tendencies in the operatic stagecraft of contemporary Russia, both of which I regard as legitimate, I cannot but give my adhesion to Stanislavsky's aims. In his productions he is guided by the music and the intentions of the composer, and not by preconceived notions, whereas Lapitzky and several others seem more solicitous for their own work than for that of the author whom they are staging. So autocratic are some stage managers that they treat the text of a piece they are producing as a jumping-off ground for their own imagination, which in the end often turns out to be contrary to the author's intentions.

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THE HOME FORUM

Hans Christian Andersen's World

WHEN we are children we read the Tales of Hans Christian Andersen with delight, for the sake of their stories and with perhaps some underlying suspicion of their loveliness. But when later we read them afresh, it is their poetic flavor, their delicate descriptions, their quiet and rhythmic prose which particularly delight us.

Although persons who do not read the Tales in the original Danish may owe something to the translator, no translator could weave such simple and gracious prose unless the author himself had first breathed this rare quality into his work. Andersen was indeed one of those who, like William Blake, "see through, not with the eye"; he possessed that quality of vision which lends a touch of wonder to what others call the "commonplace." And this clear perception is manifest in his descriptions of the world in which he moved and upon which he opened for us a window.

The son of an humble cobbler of Odense, he lived with his parents in a tiny house in which the living room combined the functions of workshop, kitchen, sitting-room and bedroom. A great bed occupied half its space, so that the cot for little Hans Christian could only be set up when the family retired for the night. "The walls were covered with pictures, and in the springtime whole heaps of fresh birch branches stood behind the polished stove, and bunches of sweet herbs hung down from the crevices of the rafters. On the chest-of-drawers stood shining cups, glasses and knick-knacks; pots of mint were on the window sill, and right above the little workshop was a shelf full of books and ballads. The door itself, the panels of which were painted with rude landscapes, was as good as a picture gallery."

It was probably in these simple frugal surroundings where Hans Christian spent his early years that he acquired that habit of dwelling happily and attentively, like a pleased child, on all that he saw. In those days he doubtless traced with his finger the landscapes on the door in baby satisfaction, examined leaf by leaf the herbs in the wooden garden box, watched the flies buzzing and heard the sparrows twittering on the roof. His later descriptions are keenly reminiscent of a serious and happy child, looking carefully and accurately at a picture book and missing no single detail. That is how Andersen seemed always to look at the world—with clear, serious and childlike eyes; interested in all, surprised by nothing, since nothing was to him too wonderful to be accepted at its face value.

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Everything delighted and interested him; the sparrows, the swallows, the storks, the frogs and beetles; a family of pigs, a box of matches, a pot of pinks, a pod of peas, a cake, or a tin soldier. He personified them all, looked on all with tenderness, infused all with vitality, humor and charm.

We recall the romance of the honey-cake lady and the gingerbread man with the bitter almond for a heart; the diverting conversation of papa-stork and mamma-stork; the experiences of the five peas in one pod: "the peas as well as the pod were green, and therefore they thought that the whole world was green, and nothing was more natural. The pod grew larger and so did the peas; they made the best of circumstances, they were all sitting in a row. While the sun shone on the outside of the pod, the rain made it clear and transparent; the weather was mild and pleasant; it was light in the daytime and dark at night, as it should be. The peas, as they were sitting there, grew larger and more pensive; for they must needs do something in the world." How delightful that is! How much philosophy and gentle fun is contained in those few lines of simplest prose!

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Simplicity was one of Hans Andersen's most salient characteristics. Those vivid pictures which he called up for us are limited in the simplest terms; there is a kind of delicate frugality in all his work. It has the innocence of a little child sitting up in bed drinking its evening milk, or of rain falling on young grass in spring. He gave us with a few strokes the scene in which his story was to be set, and every stroke told. No superfluous word is there. Passages of exquisite beauty abound. There are pictures of Italy, of Switzerland, of Spain, instinct with poetry; pictures of the wonder realms beneath the sea whence, "when the sea was calm one could see the sun; it looked like an immense purple flower from which the light streamed forth in all directions." Best of all, perhaps, are those of the northern lands most familiar to him; of the countryside and the little farms, the willows and elder trees, the marshes and quiet streams and the great forests and wide fields of corn. How accurately he observed all that, and in what vivid, poignant phrases he recorded what he had seen! How he illumined all the common ways!

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He loved old houses, and wrote of them feelingly and affectionately. He loved birds, and observed their varied habits and action: "'Everyone flies in his own fashion,' said stork-papa, 'the swans fly on the slant, the cranes in a triangle, and the plovers in a snake's line.'" He loved the trees. Has anyone written of them more beautifully? Recall that exquisite description, in "Everything in Its Right Place," of "how beautifully a willow can look if one does not interfere with it," and that wonderful "Last Dream of the Old Oak." He loved the bells, the pealing organs of the churches, and the glittering stars; the little candles gleaming on the Christmas trees; the pink apple blossom, the "airy lightness" of the seed crowns of the dandelion, and all the other wonders of the earth. As we read his pages, visualizing one lovely scene and little exquisite detail after another, we feel as if his own description of "the Poet" best described this well-loved story-teller himself: "Wherever he came it seemed as if sunshine traveled with him over the fields, for every bush and flower breathed forth new fragrance, as if they knew that a friend and protector was near; some one who understood them and appreciated their worth."

D. N. L.

Geometric Dutch Landscape

My love for plane geometry prepared me to feel a special affection for Holland. For the Dutch landscape has all the qualities that make geometry so delightful. A tour in Holland is a tour through the first books of Euclid. Over a country that is the ideal plane surface of the geometry books, the roads and canals trace out the shortest distance between point and point. In the interminable polders, the road-topped dykes and gleaming ditches intersect one another, a criss-cross of perfect parallels. Each rectangle of juicy meadowland contained between the intersecting dykes has identically the same area. Five kilometres long, three deep—the figures record themselves on the clock face of the cyclometre. . . .

On a cube, cut down to about a third of its height, is placed a tall pyramid. That is the house. A plantation of trees, set in quincunx formation, surrounds it; the limits of its rectangular garden are drawn in water on the green plain, and beyond these neat ditches extend the interminable flat fields. There are no outhouses, no barns, no farm-yard with untidy stacks. The hay is stored under the huge pyramidal roof, and in the truncated cube below live, on one side the farmer and his family, on the other side (during winter only; for during the rest of the year they sleep in the fields) his black and white Cuyp cows. Every farm-house in North Holland conforms to this type, which is traditional, and so perfectly fitted to the landscape that it would have been impossible to devise anything more suitable. An English farm with its ranges of straggling buildings, its untidy yard, full of animals, its haystacks and pigeoncotes, would be horribly out of place here. In the English landscape, which is all accidents, variety, detail and particular cases, it is perfect. But here, in this generalized Euclidean North Holland, it would be a blot and a discord. Geometry calls for geometry; with a sense of the æsthetic proprieties which one cannot too highly admire, the Dutch have responded to the appeal of the landscape and have dotted the plane surface of their country with cubes and pyramids.

Delightful landscape! I know of no country that is more mentally exhilarating to travel in.—ALDOUS HUXLEY, in "Along the Road."

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The Secret

Oh, comrades are we, the wind and I—
The wind in the dawn's dim byways,
When swift of foot in the tufted snow
I fare on the city highways.

A secret have we, the wind and I—
We keep it many a morning;
It breathes of crystalline spears that swing
Each thicket and tree adorning.

A season of wonderment it speaks
When winter's chill world has vanished,
When spring shall come from the fragrant south
And hosts of the north be banished.

In days that are drear the wind and I
With certain delight make merry,
For word have we of a song a-wing
And blossom of peach and cherry.

MAUDE DE VERSE NEWTON.

Meadows at Mantua

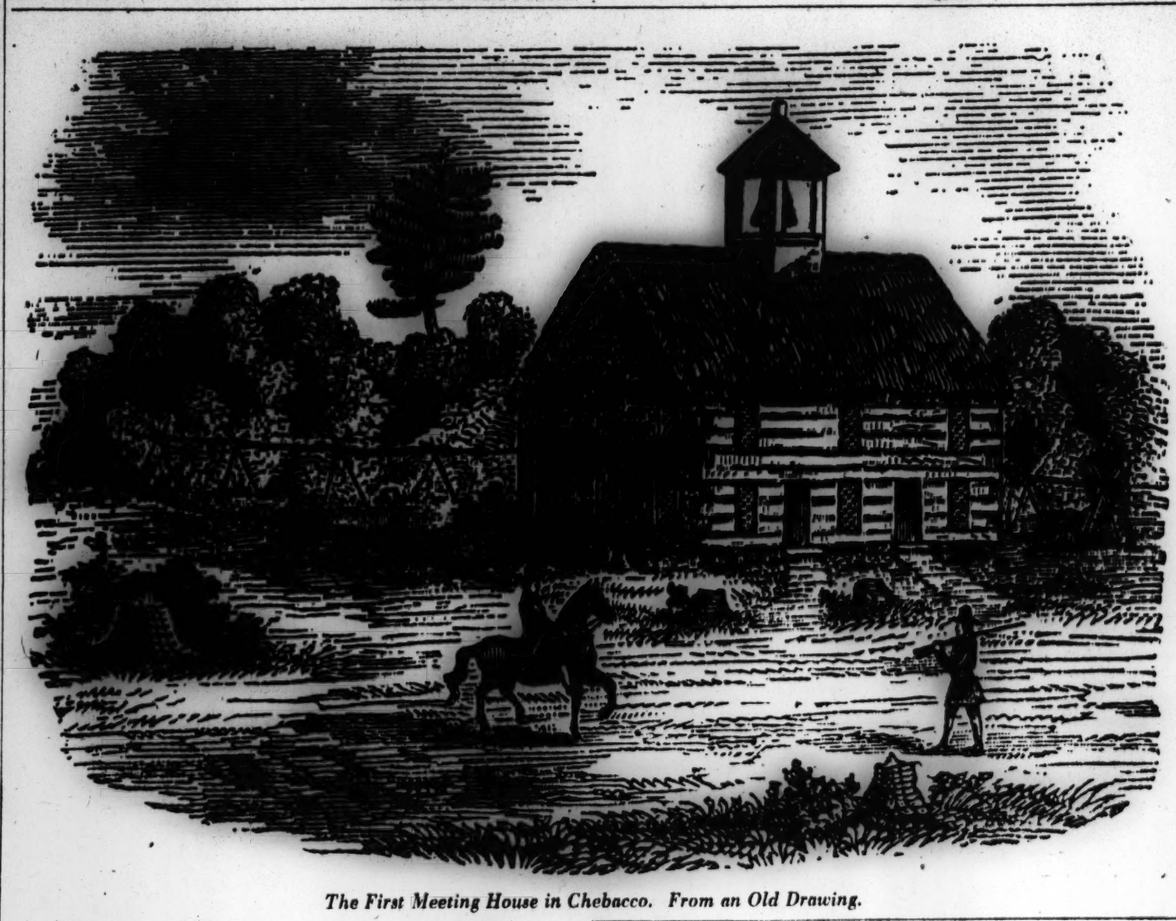
But to have lain upon the grass
One perfect day, one perfect hour,
Beholding all things mortal pass
Into the quiet of green grass;

But to have lain and loved the sun,
Under the shadow of the trees,
To have been found in unison,
Once only, with the blessed sun;

Ah, in these flaring London nights,
Where midnight withers into morn,
How blissful a rebuke it writes
Across the sky of London nights!

Upon the grass at Mantua
These London nights were all forgot.
They wake for me again: but ah,
The meadow-grass at Mantua!

—ARTHUR SYMONS, in "London Nights."



The First Meeting House in Chebacco. From an Old Drawing.

The Chebacco Women Came Riding

OVER the horse bridge from the Falls and the North End, wrapped in their warm hoods and cloaks, against the chill spring wind, the women of Chebacco Parish came riding; along the narrow road other women were walking and talking earnestly, their full skirts blowing in the breeze. They were headed for the home of Abigail Varney, the wife of Thomas Varney. In those American colonial days of the sixteen hundreds it was not unusual for women to meet in one of their neighbors' houses of an afternoon, to spin and knit and piece patchwork, and enjoy the reading, maybe, of one of the rare and long-looked-for letters from home—from old England. But this spring-day meeting in 1679 was strangely different. Reticules were not opened that afternoon. A weighty matter was under consideration. The reason for the meeting was a secret known only to Mrs. Varney, and possibly to Mrs. Goodhue and Mrs. Martin.

Across the road from Mrs. Varney's house, in a corner of Mr. William Cogswell's field, there had lain for weeks the foundation sills of a house that had not been builded. The people of the parish had been awaiting the decision of the General Court. A few days since, the decision had been made known—"that Chebacco Parish could desist from all other proceedings in this matter." Whereat Mrs. Varney came to a momentous decision of her own, and invited her town's women to talk it over and arrive at a means to put it into effect. Listen to these words uttered after Mrs. Varney had unfolded the business of the meeting to them: "Let not the men any longer think that they can build a church or fit it up without the knowledge and concurrence of the women."

When the first settlers from England had come to Chebacco (now Essex, Massachusetts) in 1635-6, they were so thankful for the privilege of worshiping according to their Puritan ideals, without persecution, that a long horseback ride through the woods was taken gladly. By 1676 a new generation had risen, more accustomed to religious freedom and less enthusiastic over the long ride of five or six miles to the church in Ipswich or Wenham. A few who retained something of the old zeal were stirred to take steps toward having a church of their own. In February, 1677, a meeting had been called at the home of William Cogswell and there had been drawn a "Petition for Leave to Have Preaching," which was formally presented at the Ipswich town meeting. This petition was ignored. The men of Chebacco, undaunted, turned to the Great and General Court.

This step marked the beginning of a two years' struggle—of petitions, delays, conferences, conducted on the part of the people of Chebacco with a purposeful dignity. Finally permission was given to call a minister, Mr. Jeremiah Shepard, to preach at their own expense, in a private house. The congregation soon grew so large that the members agreed "to build a plain house, and if they could, obtain leave of the town or the Court to put it to the use of a meeting-house." So confident were they that permission would be given for such a worthy object that the timber was hauled to Mr. Cogswell's field and the foundation laid. And then, for some unknown reason, that expected "leave" was denied.

Seeing this unfinished work before her eyes every time she looked through her diamond panes, Mrs. Varney was stirred to take action. At the meeting in her house that afternoon the women were pledged to secrecy—all excepting Mrs. Martin. In talking over the matter they recognized the danger of defying the General Court, but because of their great need they must find a way. To the judicial ringleader, probably, came the technical conclusion that the order from the General Court had not mentioned "women": it had read that the "men" of Chebacco Parish were forbidden to build a church. Another quick-witted woman spoke up: "And Chebacco men, at that!" There were other men in near-by towns—Newbury, Manchester and Gloucester—who had lent encouragement to their efforts. The meeting grew enthusiastic. Three women courageous, volunteered to enlist the help of any men in outlying towns who would build their church!

Bright and early the next morning Mrs. Varney mounted the steady old family horse, took Mrs. Goodhue on a pillion behind her, and the hired man, Chub, on another horse, and went in one direction, while Mrs. Martin, taking her husband, went in another.

In due time these prophetic outriders returned, accompanied by many amused and interested men from other towns, and all went to work with a will to build the little church, the Chebacco men being conspicuous by their absence. Late that afternoon over the horse bridge from the Falls and the North End, the women of Chebacco came riding, each one carrying a well-filled lunch-basket. Timbers were joined, on went the work, first one side, then another, rising in the spring sunshine. The fourth side was raised, and the ridgepole, with ringing cheers, was placed, as the last bit of daylight drained from the sky. Candlelight twinkled through Mrs. Varney's windows. What a supper they had, crowded into the house, at the end of that momentous day!

No one was surprised when a constable, a few days later, came from Ipswich with a warrant for the arrest of the three women, Mr. Martin and Chub, "for their contempt of authority in helping to raise a meeting-house." The five were bound over to the next court in Salem. How exciting it must have been! How the women must have conjectured and wondered. How the men must have chuckled, at the same time disapproving the least bit.

However, they had a church in Chebacco, and public opinion favored Mrs. Varney and her courageous assistants. At the next session of the General Court, the offenders, acknowledging their offense, prayed forgiveness, and upon formally promising not to build another church without "leave," were dismissed "without further trouble, charge or attendance."

The precious little church building—42x36—with its many diamond-paned windows, faced west; the two doors had wooden latches "with good and sufficient strings for lifting the latches"; galleries ran along three sides; the pulpit, opposite the door, had an elevated sounding board; the turret stood in the center; a bell hung aloft. The center seats of honor were held by the highest taxpayers! The deacons, John Burnham and Thomas Low, held the pew in front of the pulpit. The women of Chebacco, whom they could thank for the building, were given the short side seats by themselves. Outside hitching-posts were set up as a protection to Mr. Cogswell's fence—or, to use the language of the church records, "that the horses might not damnify Mr. Cogswell's fence." The mounting-blocks were the natural bowlders lying about, with steps against them. In the illustration a sentinel is on guard, though only one rider has appeared. The church stood until 1719.

De La Mare's "Nod"

Today in the Cotswolds a shepherd and his flock took the evening road. We thought of a poem we had long loved, for here it was, actually set out before us, seen and heard. It was just before shut of day: hills, fields, the long road, lay drowsy in the last splendor of sunset. From the valley, already half hidden under a blue shadow, the smoke from a dozen chimneys rose thin and straight. On the still air the far barking of a dog lingered. Infinitesimal sounds detached themselves: rustlings in the hedge, stirrings in violet leaves and celandines, curious whisperings that came and went in the quickened trees. The mass of the hills lay black against the sunset sky, a sky of deep rose that cooled through crystal into green. The color played strange tricks with shapes and distances. It was difficult to judge the position even of things near at hand. Preternaturally sharp outlines were etched against that glowing rose. Under every bush and overhanging bough purple shadows crept and deepened. The curious chill of a spring evening penetrated every glade and thicket with its isolating, delicately crystallizing breath. Already the grass was heavy with dew. Then came our shepherd, preceded by a hundred small hooves that pattered and strayed sleepily from hedge to hedge. The rose had long since changed to gold and through that enveloping light the flock held on its way, woolly side brushing side, quiet head against head, soft-breathing, warm.

Softly along the road of evening,
In a twilight dim with rose,
Wrinkled with age and drenched with dew,
Old Nod, the shepherd, goes.

His drowsy flock streams on before him
Their fleeces charged with gold.
To where the sun's last beam leans low
On Nod the shepherd's fold.

He gave us "good evening," that kindly, brown-faced man. His faded yellow smock and battered hat deepened to orange in the bright light; he held an ash stick in one hand; his eyes were blue as a winter sky. Over his shoulders he had laid the latest lamb, its small legs gathered in his palm, its sleeping face turned sideways against his neck. We thought that perhaps in Samaria, two thousand years ago, just such another shepherd, just such another lamb, small, secure and sleepy, had passed on their way to the shelter of the fold, giving rise as they went to that sweet story that never grows old, never fails of comfort, told by one who watched, and smiled to see. So we stood before our shepherd on our familiar hill, smiled upon by the wise, kind face grown old in the lovely ways of simplicity and peace. His dog fetched two adventurous lambs from the nearest ditch. They turned small startled black faces up to ours, nuzzled at our fingers, sprang suddenly sideways on gay little feet and bounded ahead to reassure their dam, grown anxious. The dog, mouth half open as if he would laugh, turned a quizzical eye upon his master, as who would say, "What amusing bantlings they are!" "We must be tender with all growing things," quoted one of us, and the serene old head nodded. "Ay! that's certain." In that sweet freshness and fairness we stood in the sudden intimacy of quiet places, of leisured labor among country sights and sounds. Bright in the last glean ahead shone the hurdles, and already the vanguard of the flock streamed up and in. We watched him follow them, our shepherd and the firstlings of his year.

His lambs outnumber a noon's roses.

We still stood there on the edge of dark. The rustlings in the hedge persisted, mysterious rustlings as if the tiny leaves that unfold so imperceptibly yet sighed and whispered amazement at so new and fair a world. A rabbit slipped out, hesitated, passed us with a whisk of a white tail and vanished. All the little shy things of the evening were abroad on soft invisible feet. Incredibly young and beautiful seemed the world, full of hope and promise and sweetness. Perhaps it was because, far below us where the light still lingered, the last song of a thrush stirred our enfolding darkness: perhaps it was because, across the intervening slopes, came the thin untuned cry of spring, "Cuckoo! Cuckoo!". Perhaps it was because we had seen our first swallow earlier in the day.

The hedge is quick and green with briar,
From their sand the conies creep,
And all the birds that fly in heaven
Flock singing home to sleep.

So may we fold our thoughts at evening, "singing and making melody in our hearts." Our shepherd had disappeared now: the last faint tinkle from the bell-wether echoed and ceased: overhead the earliest stars jeweled the darkness, the young darkness of spring that one almost expects to brush aside. Behind the cloudy masses of the hill the moon rose and hung at anchor. Somewhere between noon and cloud-mass our shepherd came home.

As we turned to the stretch of road before us we thought of Robert Louis Stevenson, incomparable companion in the open spaces: "After the sun is down and the west faded, the heavens begin to fill with shining stars."

Evening

When freshened grass now bears itself upright,
And makes cool banks to pleasing rest invite,
Whence springs the woodbine and the bramble-rose,
And where the sleepy cowslip sheltered grows;
Whilst now a paler hue the foxglove takes,
Yet chequers still with red the dusky brakes:
When scattered glow-worms, but in twilight fine,
Show trivial beauties watch their hours to shine;
When odours, which declined repelling day,
Through temperate air uninterrupted stray;
When darkened groves their softest shadows wear,
And falling waters we distinctly hear;
When through the gloom more venerable shows
Some ancient fabric, awful in repose,
While sunburnt hills their swarthy looks conceal,
And swelling haycocks thicken up the vale.

—ANNE, COUNTESS OF WINCHILSEA. Poems.

Spiritual Glory

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LORD, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God," sang Moses. Out of a heart disciplined by the life at the court of Pharaoh, by the loneliness of Midian, by the startling inspiration of Horeb, by his compassion for the wrongs of his people in Egypt, by his sturdy obedience at the Red Sea, by the struggles in the wilderness, by the spiritually stern revelation of Sinai, Moses was able to pour forth the beautiful ninetieth psalm, with its clear concept of the infinity, the dignity, the grandeur, the magnificence, the glory of God.

Years of persecution at the hands of Saul, of flight from one hill fastness to another, made David glad to turn from the rigors of material sense to the tender concord of God's love. "I will praise the name of God with a song, and will magnify him with thanksgiving," he could sing. With Moses and with David, religion was a question of fine directness and simplicity, a constant leaning on the ever present, always omnipotent, utterly kind Deity. Centuries after David, Mary in a psalm of gratitude sang, "My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Saviour." The spiritual exaltation of this state of thought, its divine serenity and magnanimity, were to accompany the years of Jesus' brief human history.

The chief priests and Pharisees, who were the exponents of the Judaic faith as Jesus found it, had forsaken spiritual simplicity. As Jesus later summarized their mentality, they liked to occupy the chief seats in the synagogues in order to emphasize their importance; they wore large phylacteries as indication of their scrupulous obedience to the letter of the law; and they were accustomed to utter long prayers aloud as proof of their piety. To such a condition of thought the humble birth of Jesus had no significance. There was nothing about it which mortal thought could have acclaimed, unless the gold and frankincense and myrrh which the Wisemen brought as gifts be considered in connection with it. To Jesus, grown, it was left to refuse materiality and to rebuke the sensuous pride of the Pharisees in that immortal avowal of the glory of spiritual preëxistence, "Before Abraham was, I am."

With Christ Jesus, religion was the simple, direct affair that it had been with the noblest of the prophets of his people. It made no difference to him where he was to preach, to teach, or to heal. He would probably have been content to promulgate his perception of Christ, Truth, in the synagogues if he had been permitted to do so. When the bigotry of the chief priests and the Pharisees thrust him forth, he continued undisturbed, preaching and teaching and healing on mount or plain, by the sea, in fishermen's cottages, at the home of Simon, or Zacchæus, or Lazarus,—wherever there were those who wished to listen, to learn, to be healed.

Mary Baker Eddy presents the Christianity which Jesus left. Even as healing had been an essential part of his ministry, so it became an insistent part of her own. The glory of the Christian Science church today inheres in its spirituality. To the human eye it presents itself in varying aspect. Where one person has a copy of the *Christian Science Quarterly* Bible Lessons, the Bible, the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Manual of The Mother Church, and a Hymnal, if it is not possible for him to be associated with other students of Christian Science, he may alone carry on the service of the church in the place where he is. Where a few meet together in home or hall, the same service is conducted. If Christian Scientists build comfortable churches in our cities, it is with no desire to be materially impressive, but rather with the purpose of caring expeditiously for greater numbers of people. The primary purpose which unifies all Christian Science churches, Mrs. Eddy sets forth in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 147), in connection with the establishment of the church in Concord, New Hampshire. She writes, "Let the Bible and the Christian Science textbook preach the gospel which heals the sick and enlightens the people's sense of Christian Science."

Students of Christian Science revere the Bible and Science and Health, for in them the greatness of God is set forth. Thought which learns to magnify God learns to minimize materiality. The metaphysics of these sacred works spiritualizes thought, and lifts it to the spiritual eminence where it reflects the healing potency of God. As the demonstration of the prophets lives in the beauty of the Bible, so Science and Health glows with the demonstration of Mrs. Eddy in presenting to human thought the absolute truth about God, man, and the universe. In her sermon, "The People's Idea of God" (pp. 2, 3), Mrs. Eddy says, "This more perfect idea, held constantly before the people's mind, must have a benign and elevating influence upon the character of nations as well as individuals, and will lift man ultimately to the understanding that our ideals form our characters, that as a man 'thinketh in his heart, so is he.'"

Light and the Sea

It is a landscape shaped of strength and simplicity. The great arched sky shelters alike the placid curving crests of sand dunes and the restless jagged crests of ocean waves as far as the farthest horizon. To the south the sea's advance is checked by an outstretched arm of blue headland; to the north is a range of mountains which step down daintily, one by one, until at last they disappear under the water; to the east those sand dunes are adjusted exquisitely to catch and reflect the brilliant sunlight. The very floor of the sea seems broken into tiny scintillating mirrors.

The whole surface of the sea glints with dancing points of light, which appear and reappear, now on the inner curve of a giant wave before it breaks, now on one of those rollicking little waves which push their saucy way between the even ranks of the breakers. They may play riotously all the day long, having no work at all to do, but the breakers are under orders to form in line, march on the land, assault the unresisting sands, and afterward to repeat the whole monotonous business.

The breakers move forward persistently, rising and sinking or driving obliquely, always reflecting from every smallest surface that intense flash and sparkle of white and blue. Farther out they rise in a formidable wall of green where, finally, their crest curls and breaks; the great rush of water sweeps on and on until the sand is soothed by a smooth sheet of water which is drawn over it,—a sheet edged with the softest, creamiest foam. Even when the sheet is withdrawn, a misty film of water lingers there, mirroring the sunlight and the sky and the flying gulls. Time and time again the charge is renewed, the sand refreshed.

In the afternoon the sun's path across the sea is marked by a sort of causeway of hard white light. So glorious is it, so bright with a metallic brightness, that the eyes cannot rest even for an instant upon this moving floor of blue water. The headland and the mountain range have now laid off their soft blue robes for others of equally soft purples and blues; the sober brown garb of the hills is set off by this hint of color touching the southern headland. As the sparkling day begins to merge into evening, the huge ball of the sun sheds its shimmering veils and glows more redly as it nears the cool up-tilted water. It seems as if the sky line rises to meet the sun, touches it, quickly sucks under this glowing circle—and it is gone. It is not long before the flame which comes from the hidden sun withdraws, too, leaving an empty sky. The light diminishes, the wind calms, the sea smoothens, the sunset is done. Sea gulls wing over in flights of threes and fours. There comes soft darkness, with only the white foam of breakers to interrupt its monotone. Presently, though, a bright star looks out over the sand hills, then shining constellations are hung out over the sea which, unseen, murmurs still.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCK TRADING CONTINUES AT VIGOROUS PACE

Enormous Volume of Profit-Taking Invited by New High Prices

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—The sensational advance in General Motors, Radio and other speculative issues, which has been under way for about a week, was finally checked in the last hour of trading today by the enormous volume of profit-taking sales.

The reaction followed an amazing outburst of strength at the opening which carried more than a score of issues, including most of the pool favorites, to new high ground. The day's sales set a new Saturday record of around 2,000,000 shares.

General Motors after attaining a new record high at 161, fell back to 156, or nearly 4 points below last night's close. Radio dropped from 117 to 114, where it was still up 6¼ points on the day; Du Pont from 355 to 350, Hudson from 94⅞ to 90½.

International Harvester sold down 4 points below last night's close, and United States Steel common, Consolidated Gas, American Can, United States Industrial Alcohol, General Railway Signal and several others also lost ground.

The customary week-end profit-taking created some irregularity in the bond market today, although the list continued to display an undertone of firmness in reflection of satisfaction over the Treasury's March financing program.

New offers for the week approximated $127,000,000 compared with $253,000,000 in the preceding week when the $100,000,000 issue of the St. Louis-San Francisco swelled the total. The figure for the corresponding week of last year was around $135,000,000.

Railroad issues again attracted attention in the listed market. Missouri Pacific 5s added a fraction to yesterday's fair gain, selling above 102. "Frisco" liens, however, were again subject to realizing, and American Telephone 5s were in supply.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, with sterling cables slightly easier around $4.87 15-16.

WHEAT AND CORN PRICES ARE HIGHER

CHICAGO, March 10 (AP) — Wheat prices here averaged higher early today, influenced by the fact that Liverpool quotations failed to reflect yesterday's weakness of wheat in Chicago, unfavorable weather throughout the corn belt gave firmness to the corn market. Opening unchanged to ½c higher, Chicago wheat afterward scored upturns all around.

Corn started unchanged to ⅜c advance and subsequently continued to climb. Oats sympathized with corn. Provisions likewise tended upward.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—March 1.36⅞ to 1.37, May 1.36 to ¼, July 1.34 to ¼, September 1.33⅝. Corn—March 95⅝, May 97⅞ to 98, July 100¾, September 1.01⅞ to 1.02. Oats May 56⅝ to ½, July old 52.

Corn closed unsettled, ⅞@1½c net lower, wheat unchanged to ½c off, oats ½c@1½c down, and provisions varying frm 2c decline to an equal advance.

DIVIDENDS

Western Massachusetts Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50c, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Ohio River Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the 7 per cent preferred, payable April 2, to stock of record March 15.

Lehigh Valley Coal sales declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable April 2, to stock of record March 15.

American Felt Company declared an initial dividend of $1.50 per share on the new preferred stock recently issued as a stock dividend to common stock holders in proportion of 1½ shares of preferred for each share of common. Dividend is payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Second International Securities Corporation, an investment trust, has declared an initial dividend of 37½ cents for the quarter on its Class A common shares, payable April 1, 1928, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15. This places the Class A common shares on a per annum rate of $1.50. Regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents a share were declared on the first and second cumulative preferred stock, 6 per cent series of the company, payable April 1, 1928, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1928.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Trico Products declared quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable April 2 to stock of record March 2.

Singer Manufacturing Company declared an extra dividend of $5.50 a share in addition to the regular quarterly of $2.50, both payable March 31 to holders of record March 10.

A. B. Kirschbaum Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Iron Products Company declared a dividend of $1.37¼, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.

Merchants & Miners Transportation Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents a share, payable March 31 to stock of record March 12.

American Superpower Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the "A" and "B" common and $1.50 on the first preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Celotex Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common stock and $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable March 31, to holders of record March 15.

Keith-Albee Orpheum declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative convertible preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 19.

Willys Overland declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 24.

Timken Detroit Axle declared the usual extra dividend of 5 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable April 1.

The regular 3½ per cent quarterly dividend of the Bank of United States is announced, to be payable April 2 on stock of record March 20.

New England Equity Corporation declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $2 a share, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

The Reece companies declared the usual quarterly dividends, all payable April 2 to stock of record March 15, as follows: Reece Button-Hole Machine Company, 3½ per cent (35 cents per share); International Button-Hole Sewing Machine Company, 2 per cent (20 cents); Reece Folding Machine Company, ¼ of 1 per cent (5 cents).

National Supply Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 21.

National Enameling & Stamping Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

CANADIAN STOCK BROKERS' TAX

QUEBEC, March 10—Stock brokers doing business in this province hereafter must pay a yearly tax of $500 instead of $3. A measure providing for the fee was introduced by the provincial treasurer, and it was unanimously agreed by politicians that its passage is assured.

DOME MINES INCOME UP

Dome Mines, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31, reports net income of $1,516,338 after federal taxes, depreciation, etc., equal to $1.59 a share on 953,334 no-par shares, compared with $1,342,037 or $1.40 a share in 1926.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.10	Last Mar. 9
100	Adms Ex pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
7700	Ahumada ..	4⅛	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
200	Air Reduc...	181	180½	180½	182
900	Ajax Rub ..	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
1100	Alaska Jun..	4	4	4	4
400	Alb PWP ..	25⅝	24	24	25⅝
500	Alb PWP rts	2⅛	1⅞	2	2⅛
1000	Allied Ch....	153½	152	152¼	153⅝
100	Allis-Chal ..	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅞
100	Amal Lea....	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	12¼
200	Amerada	30	30	30	..
100	Am Ag Ch..	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Am Ag C pf	63⅝	63	63	63⅝
100	Am Bk Note	83¾	83¾	83¾	..
900	Am Bosch...	20½	20⅜	20½	20
300	Am Brake...	42½	42¼	42⅝	42⅝
600	Am Br Bov.	14⅞	14¾	14¾	15
100	Am Br B pf	53	53	53	55
45600	Am Can ...	83½	81⅜	82¾	83⅝
200	Am Car & F	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	105¾
2100	Am Chicle ..	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞	76⅞
1000	Am En Til..	67½	66	67½	67⅝
800	Am&FPw ..	25	24½	24½	25¼
1900	Am&FP 1pf.	89	88¼	88⅝	89
100	Am Hide....	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	..
1600	Am Ice.....	32¼	32	32	31½
2200	Am Int Crp.	80½	78¾	79⅛	79½
300	Am La Fr..	6	6	6	6
11200	Am Linseed.	78⅝	75½	77⅝	77⅝
2300	Am Lins pf.	98	96⅜	97⅛	96⅞
300	Am Loco ...	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅛
2700	Am Metals..	40½	40	40	40
10	Am Met pf..	117¼	117¼	117¼	..
8600	Am PwdLt.	74⅞	72⅝	73⅞	74½
1200	Am Radiat	140½	139	139¼	141¼
1000	Am Republic	62	61⅛	61¼	62⅞
300	Am S Razor	61⅞	60½	60½	61⅞
20	Am S Bldg..	110	110	110	110
1500	Am Smelt ..	175¼	173	173⅜	175
6000	Am Stl Fnd.	64⅞	63¼	63½	64⅝
500	Am Sugar ..	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60
100	Am Sug pf..	105½	105½	105½	..
2100	Am T&T ...	181½	180½	181½	180⅝
200	Am Type ...	117¼	117	117	117⅝
1000	Am WW nw	55	54	54	54⅝
900	Am Wool pf	56⅞	56	56	56½
2200	Am Zinc ...	16⅝	16	16	16
600	Am Zinc pf.	73½	72½	72½	73⅝
1900	Anaconda ..	55⅝	54½	55½	55¼
800	Arch Dan...	61	60	60	61
5100	Arm Ill A..	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	14½
1900	Arm Ill B..	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8½
200	Arm Ill pf..	77	77	77	77½
500	Asso DG....	42¾	42	42	42
1900	Atchison ...	184¼	183½	183⅝	183⅞
400	Atchison rts	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3
200	Atl Coast L.	173	172⅞	172⅞	172¼
1700	Atl G&WI...	44	42⅛	42⅛	43⅞
5000	Atl G&WI pf	51⅝	50⅝	51	50⅛
3100	Atl Refin....	109¼	107⅝	107⅝	108
200	Atlas Tack..	11	10⅞	11	10¾
200	Auto Sales..	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	9
200	Austin N....	5	5	5	5
1100	Baldwin	275	270	273⅝	268
200	Bk of Am ..	690	675	675	628
3300	Balt & Ohio	111⅝	110¼	110¼	111½
1600	Bk of Man .	620	617	619	606
500	Bangor & A	74½	73	73	..
10	Bangor pf ..	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111
1000	Barnsdall A	24¼	24	24	24¼
600	Bel Nat ppf	86⅞	86⅝	86⅞	86⅝
200	Beacon Oil .	14⅝	14	14⅝	14⅝
600	Beechnut ...	79⅞	78⅛	78⅞	79⅞
1000	Belding H ..	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅝
50	Bk of NY ..	690	690	690	..
7600	Beth Steel..	60⅜	58⅝	59⅜	59¼
100	Beth Stl 7%	119½	119½	119½	119½
500	Bloom'dale .	36	36	36	36
400	Bon Ami A .	69	68¼	68¼	68⅜
400	Borden	167	165	167	165
4100	Briggs	23½	23	23¼	23½
4700	Br Edison ..	230¾	229	229	228
3800	Br Man Tr .	64⅝	63½	63½	64
300	Br Man pf .	89¼	89¼	89¼	89
600	Br Un Gas .	149¼	148	148	148
100	Brown Shoe	48⅛	48	48	49⅝
5800	Bruns Balke	34⅞	34	34¼	34
900	Bruns Term	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
500	Bucyrus	27⅛	27	27	..
800	Bucyrus cvpf	37	36⅜	36⅜	..
100	Burns Br A	94	94	94	..
300	Burns Br B	16	16	16	16
400	Burroughs ..	161	160	160	161
200	Bush Term .	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	60⅝
10	Bush T deb	110½	110½	110½	..
40	Butte Cop ..	6¼	6	6	6¼
300	Butte & Sup	10½	10½	10½	10½
1200	Butterick ...	54½	52½	52½	53¼
4900	Byers Co ...	100½	98⅝	99⅛	98½
30	Byers pf ...	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	..
3000	Cal Pack ...	76⅝	75⅛	76⅝	75½
1400	Cal Pet	26½	26¼	26⅝	26⅛
200	Cal Pet ct	26	26	26	26⅛
1000	Cal & Ariz .	95¼	93⅞	94	95⅛
1800	Cel & Hecla	21¼	21	21⅛	21
3800	Canada Dry	66	64¼	65	65
13800	Can Pac	211	208⅝	210½	209⅝
600	Case Thresh	263	261	261	262
700	Cen Alloy..	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	30⅞
200	Cerro de P.	63	62½	62½	62⅞
700	Cert-Teed .	48⅝	48	48	50⅝
300	Chand-Cl pf	15	15	15	..
50	Chat Phen	615	610	615	605
1200	Ches & Ohio	190¼	189½	190¼	189
100	Chi&E Ill pf	65	65	65	..
1000	Chi Gt West	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Chi Gt W pf	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
800	Chi M&SP n	23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜
2800	CM&SP pf n	39⅝	39	39	39⅝
1800	Chi&NW	80½	79⅝	79⅝	81
300	Chi RI	110¼	109⅝	110	109¼
100	Chi RI 6%.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
20	Chi Yel Cab	38	38	38	36⅞
1200	Childs	42⅜	40	40¼	42⅜
900	Chile Cop..	38½	37⅝	37⅝	38⅛
66500	Chrysler ..	62½	61⅝	61⅞	61⅝
10	City Inv..	145	145	145	..
1200	City Stor B	86	85½	86	85½
900	Cluett Pody	98¼	96⅛	96⅛	96⅝
30	Cluett P pf	120	120	120	..
1500	Coca Cola .	138½	138	138	139
6300	Collins & A	86¾	82½	84	86
6100	Colo F&I .	74	72½	72⅝	72
200	Col Carbon..	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88½
2300	Col Gas	91⅛	90½	90½	90⅝
100	Col Gas pf.	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1200	Com Cred...	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	25
20	Com Cr 1 pf	91⅞	90	90	90¼
3000	Com Inv Tr	63⅞	62⅝	62⅞	62
1300	Com Sol....	174½	172⅝	173¼	175⅝
2000	Comwlth Pw	70	69⅛	69½	69⅝
100	Conde Nast..	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
1800	Congoleum ..	24⅝	24½	24⅝	24⅝
200	Con Dist	1⅛	1	1⅛	1½
100	Con Gas pf.	101¼	101⅜	101¼	..
200	Con Ry C pf	71¾	71¾	71¾	72
400	Con Textile.	3½	3½	3½	3½
2200	Cont Bak A	37½	37	37	37
500	Cont Bak B	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
800	Cont Bak pf	92	91¼	91¼	92
19100	Cont Can ...	94	92⅝	93½	91¼
50	Cont Can pf	125	125	125	127¼
200	Cont Ins....	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
600	Cont Motors	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10¼
4100	Corn Prd...	72⅞	72	72⅛	73
400	Coty	146½	146	146½	145
700	Crucible	87	86⅛	86⅛	87
100	Cuba C pf..	26½	26½	26½	27¼
100	Cuba Co....	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
100	Cub Am S...	20	20	20	..
300	Cudahy	66¼	66¼	66¼	67⅜
800	Curtis Asso.	58⅝	58	58	58½
2000	Davison.....	40	38⅜	39⅛	39½
60	Deere pf ...	119⅞	119	119⅞	119⅞
400	Del & Hud..	165¼	164⅝	165½	165¼
400	Det Edison	179⅝	179	179	179
700	Devoe&R A.	51¼	50⅝	51	51¼
50	Diamond M	150	148⅝	148⅝	150
6300	Dodge A.....	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18½
1700	Dodge pf....	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	70
400	Dome Mines	11	10⅞	11	10½
6000	Dupont	355	350	352⅝	351½
2900	East Kodak	169	166⅝	169	166½
10	East Kod pf	127	127	127	..
3100	Eaton Axle.	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	33¼
6500	Elec Auto L	126⅝	123¼	123¼	126⅝
1000	Elec Boat...	13⅛	13	13⅛	13¼
7800	Elec P&L....	38⅞	37⅛	37⅛	38⅝
1300	Elec Refrig.	14⅛	13⅝	14	14
2800	Elec Sto Bat	72	71	71½	72
2000	End John....	81⅞	80¼	80⅝	81
2400	Eng P S....	37⅛	36	36	37
400	Equit Bldg	111⅝	110⅝	111⅝	110
2000	Erie	53	52⅝	52⅝	53⅝
300	Erie 1 pf....	56	55½	55½	55½
500	Eureka Vac.	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	73⅛
700	Fed Lt & Tr.	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	54
200	Fed M&S pf	94⅞	94⅛	94⅛	..
100	Fed Motor T	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
100	Fidelity Ins..	203	203	203	203½
900	First Nat St	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	29⅝
600	Fisk Rubber	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
200	Fisk Rub 1pf	86	85½	86	..
200	Fisk 1 pf cv	92	92	92	..
6100	Fleischm'nn.	71½	70¼	70⅞	70⅝
1500	Foundation.	45½	45	45	45¼
2800	Fox A	80½	80	80	80¼
9600	Freeport Tx.	80⅞	79¼	79½	80½
1100	Gabriel A...	18½	18	18½	18½
1300	Gardner M..	13	12⅞	13	13
4600	GenAmTk ...	66	65	66	64¼
5600	Gen Asphalt	82⅞	80¼	81⅝	81⅝
300	Gen Asph pf.	128	128	128	..
9900	Gen Cable A	65	64	64½	63½
13300	Gen Elec	133⅝	131½	133⅝	132⅝
500	Gen Elec Sp	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1100	Gen G&E A	43⅛	41	41	43
402100	Gen Motors.	161	156	157⅝	159⅝
300	Gen Mot 7%.	125	125	125	125
200	Gen O Ad A	56¼	56⅛	56¼	56¼
100	Gen O Ad ct	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43½
3400	Gen Ry Sig.	97	96	96¼	97⅝
2100	Gen Refrac..	72½	70	70	72¼
3400	Gillette	102⅝	102	102¼	102½
600	Gimbel Br...	35½	35½	35½	36
100	Gimbel pf...	89¼	89⅜	89⅜	89¼
1100	Glidden	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21½
8500	Gold Dust..	96⅝	93½	94⅝	95
4100	Goodrich ...	82	81⅜	81⅜	81⅛
100	Goodrich pf.	110	110	110	..
2800	Goodyear ...	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
500	Goodyear 1pf	96⅛	96	96⅛	95⅜
1900	Gotham Hos	86⅛	85⅛	85⅛	87
100	Gotham nv..	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	86⅛
400	Gotham pf..	125	124	124	126
20	Goth ex-war.	110	110	110	..
1100	Granby	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	43
4400	Graham Pal.	19	18½	18⅞	18⅝
300	Grt Nor pf..	96	95⅝	95⅝	95⅞
100	Grt No pf ct.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93
1700	Grt Nor Ore.	22	21⅝	21⅝	22
1700	Grt W Sug..	32⅜	32⅛	32⅜	33
18600	Greene-Can .	135	131½	132½	135
200	Gulf Mobile.	48	47⅛	47⅛	48¼
96	Hanna 1 pf..	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68½
100	Havana El..	10	10	10	..
600	Hershey	35⅝	35	35⅛	36
400	Hershey pf..	72⅝	72½	72⅝	72⅝
100	Hollander ..	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	..
2000	Houston Oil.	137	135	136	137¾
4500	Howe So	46¼	44⅛	44⅛	46
500	Hud Man ...	55	54⅝	54⅝	54¼
89100	Hudson Mot.	94⅞	90⅛	92⅝	93⅝
69900	Hupp Mot...	44⅝	42	43½	43¼
200	Ill Central ..	135½	135⅝	135½	135⅞
100	Ind Oil & G.	26	26	26	26
1200	Indian Refin.	13⅝	13	13	13⅛
1000	Indian Re ct.	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
100	Indian R pf.	108	108	108	..
100	Ingersoll R .	91	91	91	91
1100	Inland St ...	51⅛	51	51	51¼
100	Intercon Rub	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
100	Int Agri	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14½
500	Int Agri ppf.	54	54	54	55⅛
1000	Int Business.	133	130	131⅛	131
3400	Int Cement..	69⅝	68	68⅛	69½
2200	Int Comb....	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	48⅛
1300	Int Harv ...	241	239	239¼	243⅞
9500	Int M'ch pf.	102⅜	100¼	100⅝	101¼
400	Int MMar pf	37½	37½	37½	37½
61300	Int Nickel...	87⅛	83½	87⅛	84⅛
4900	Int Paper...	72⅝	70⅝	71⅞	71
300	Int Pap 7%.	106	106	106	106
300	Int Silver rts	31	30⅞	30⅞	31½
600	Int Silver...	171	170	170	172
2200	Int Tel & T.	149⅝	148	148⅝	147⅝
100	Jones Bros T	33	33	33	33
200	Island Crk..	52	51⅛	52	52
900	Johns Man..	115	113¼	113¼	114½
100	Jewel Tea...	82¼	82¼	82¼	83
10	Jones&L pf.	122½	122½	122½	122⅝
400	Jordan Mot.	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛
2900	Kan City So	55⅜	54⅛	54⅛	54
100	Kan C So pf	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	..
1500	Kayser	69⅜	69⅛	69⅝	69⅛
2100	do rts	⅝	½	½	½
1700	Kelly Spring	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	20½
3400	Kelsey Wh..	25⅞	25½	25⅝	25⅝
3600	Kennecott...	82⅛	81⅛	81¼	82¼
60	Kinney pf...	93	91⅝	93	91⅝
300	Kraft Chees.	63⅞	63⅛	63⅛	63½
800	Kresge	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68¼
500	Ksge DS....	21½	20½	20½	21⅝
2800	Kroger.....	76½	75⅝	76	76⅛
400	Lehigh Val.	86⅝	86½	86⅝	86¼
300	Life Savers.	33½	33½	33½	33½
100	Lim Loco...	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅞
1300	Liquid Car..	71⅞	70⅝	70⅞	70
4000	Loews Inc...	61⅞	61	61	61⅛
300	Loft Inc....	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
2200	Loose-W....	52⅝	51⅛	51⅛	52½
1100	Lou G&E A	29	28⅝	29	28⅞
700	Ludlum Stl.	32	31½	31½	31⅞
500	McCall.....	59	58	58	..
500	McCrory pf.	110	110	110	..
9800	McCrory B..	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	81⅜
9800	Mack Tr....	94⅛	93	93⅛	94⅛
5600	Madison Sq.	27⅜	26⅞	27	27
800	Magma Cop.	48⅝	48	48⅛	48
3400	Mallinson ..	26⅞	25⅝	25⅞	27
10	Mallinson pf	96½	96½	96½	97
700	Manuel Bros	37½	36	37½	36
900	Man El Sup.	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛	66¼
400	Man Shirt...	34	34	34	34
100	MktStrt ppf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
2100	Marland Oil.	36⅞	35⅞	35⅞	36⅞
200	Marlin Rock	40	40	40	..
600	Math Alkali.	125⅜	125⅜	125⅜	124
10	Math Alk pf	110	110	110	..
300	May Dpt St	82	82	82	81⅝
300	Maytag....	31	31	31	31½
600	Mex Seabd.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Miami Cop..	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
300	Midland pf..	252	250	252	255
1700	Mid Cont...	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	21⅝
300	Mid States.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Middle St ct	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
100	Miller Rub.	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
800	Mo K&T ...	36⅞	36	36	36
300	Mo KT pf..	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106¼
3100	Mo Pac ...	46½	46	46½	46
400	Mo Pac pf..	108⅝	108	108⅝	107⅞
5400	Mont Pw...	165⅝	163⅝	164½	163
11500	Mont Ward.	157⅞	155⅞	156	155⅞
200	Moon Mot..	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
60	Morris Es...	85	85	85	..
1800	Mother Lode	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Motion Pic..	7	7	7	7
400	Motometer A	16½	16½	16½	16⅝
4500	Mot Wheel..	30¼	29½	29⅝	30⅛
800	Mullins Bdy	77½	76	76⅛	77½
20	Mullins B pf	107½	107½	107½	..
300	Munsing	48	47⅝	47⅝	..
400	Murry Body	23⅝	23¼	23½	23⅝
9400	Nash Mot...	88⅞	86¼	86⅝	88⅛
100	Nat Acme..	12	12	12	12
200	Nat Bell H	63⅝	63½	63½	63½
100	Nat Bel H pf	100	100	100	100
600	Nat Bisc ...	172	160	169	169¼
4100	Nat Cash R	52	50⅝	51	51⅞
2600	Nat Dairy..	68⅝	68	68	68⅝
200	Nat Dpt Sto	23½	23½	23½	23½
200	Nat Dpt pf.	91	91	91	..
1100	Nat Dist ...	40	39	39¼	39⅝
200	Nat Dist pf	59⅝	59½	59⅝	..
100	Nat Lead pf	139	139	139	..
3100	Nat Rad....	38	36⅛	37½	37⅞
8000	Nat PwdLt.	26¼	25⅛	26	26
100	Nat Rad pf.	97¼	97¼	97¼	97⅛
100	Nat Supply.	93½	93½	93½	93
710	Nat Surety.	347	341	344⅝	346
1400	Nat Tea	189½	185	187⅛	188
5000	Nev Cons...	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	20
1800	NY Air Br.	44	42⅛	43⅝	44
4200	NY Cent ..	162⅞	161⅛	162	162
300	NY C&StL.	131	130⅝	130⅝	130⅞
100	NYC&SL pf	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅝
2500	NY NH&H.	62⅝	61⅛	62	62¼
1500	NY NH 7%	114⅝	114	114¼	114⅝
20	NY Stm 6pf	101½	101½	101½	103⅝
40	NY Stm 7pf	113	113	113	..
100	Norf&West.	181⅝	181⅝	181⅝	182
3600	No Am	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛	61⅝
400	No Pac	95⅞	95⅛	95⅞	95⅝
100	No Pac cts .	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
10	Nor'west...	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	..
100	Oilwell	35	35	35	35
100	Omnibus pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	..
100	Otis Elev ..	154	154	154	151
100	Otis Elv pf	120	120	120	119¼
1900	Otis Steel ..	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Otis Stl ppf	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
800	Owens Bot.	83	82	82¼	83
5400	Pac Gas rts.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Pac Gas	44½	44	44¼	44½
200	Pac Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
200	Pac T&T....	149	148	148	150
15100	Packard M..	66	64⅛	65	66
200	Pan-Am Pet.	42½	41⅞	42⅛	42½
2200	Pan-Am B..	43	42⅛	42⅝	43
100	Panhandle ..	13	12⅞	12⅞	13⅝
9200	Paramount .	121¼	119⅝	120	120
300	Park & Tilf.	34	34	34	34⅝
2800	Park Utah..	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1300	Pathe	3	3	3	3
2900	Patino M...	27⅜	26¾	27	27⅜
300	Peerless Mot	23½	23	23	23¼
800	Penick & F.	27⅝	27	27	27½
100	Penn Dix C.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅛
3400	Penn RR ...	66⅞	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
300	Peoples Gas.	173	172⅞	172⅞	172⅝
100	Peoria & E.	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
300	Pere Marq..	132½	132¼	132½	132¼
400	Phil Co 6%.	54	53⅞	54	54¼
500	Phil Read ..	31	30	30	30¼
1100	Phillips Pet.	39⅝	38⅝	39	39⅝
600	Pierce-Ar ..	12⅝	12	12	12⅛
200	Pillsbury ...	34	34	34	34
200	Pillsbury pf.	110¼	110	110	110⅝
50	Pitts Ter pf	78	78	78	78
2500	Postum C ..	122⅝	121¼	121⅞	122¼
100	Press Steel.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝
600	Prod & Ref.	20	20	20	20
4700	Pub Serv ..	45⅛	44¼	44⅞	44⅝
200	Pub Ser 6%.	106	105½	106	105½
1800	Pullman ...	82½	81½	81½	82⅞
200	Punta Sug .	29½	28⅝	29	..
1200	Pure Oil ...	22¼	22	22	22¼
100	Purity Bk B	133¼	133¼	133¼	136¼
414700	Radio	121⅝	111¼	120¼	105⅝
100	Radio pf ...	56	56	56	..
150	RR Secur ..	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	..
600	Reading	98	97⅝	97⅝	97½
300	Real Silk H	26	26	26	26
2600	Rem Rand .	28⅛	27½	27½	28¼
600	Reo Motor .	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
600	Repub Stl ..	62	60	60⅝	62
1800	Reynolds S .	9½	8⅞	9	9
1200	Richfield ...	27	26⅝	26⅝	27⅞
500	Royal Dutch	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	45⅞
200	St Joseph ..	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝
7300	StL&SF	115⅞	114⅝	115⅛	115
3400	StL SW.....	79⅝	74	76⅛	74⅛
1000	Seabd AL...	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
300	Seabd AL pf	22	21⅝	21⅝	22⅞
2000	Sears Roe..	88	86⅛	87⅝	88
300	Seneca Cop.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1800	Shattuck	86⅛	84	86⅛	83⅞
3400	Shell Union	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	25½
100	Shubert Th.	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	61⅞
2600	Simmons....	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	60
17000	Sinclair....	22	21⅛	21⅜	21⅞
1600	Skelly Oil...	26⅞	25⅝	25⅝	26⅝
500	So Calif Ed.	47	46⅝	47	47
200	Snider	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	..
900	So PR Sug..	36⅛	36	36	35⅝
1000	So Dairies A	28	27⅝	28	28⅛
2400	So Dairies B	11⅛	11	11	11
600	So Pacific ..	119⅝	119⅛	119⅝	119⅝
2100	So Railway	143⅛	142⅛	142⅝	142⅛
20	So Ry M&O	130	130	130	130
20	Spear & Co.	119	118	119	117⅝
1000	Spicer Co...	29⅝	29	29	29⅝
3300	Sta Gas.....	62⅛	61⅝	61⅝	62⅛
200	Sta Mill	108⅛	106⅝	106⅝	108½
3000	Sta Mill pf	104⅛	103⅞	103⅞	104⅝
300	Sta Oil Cal.	56⅛	55⅝	55⅞	56⅛
300	Sta Oil NJ..	39⅛	39	39¼	39⅛
400	Sta Oil NY.	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	30⅛
6000	Sta Pl Gl pf	18	18	18	18
6400	St-Warner..	86	84⅛	84⅞	85⅛
400	Stromberg..	53	51	51	53⅝
10600	Studebaker.	63⅝	62	62	63⅝
3000	Studebak pf	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
1200	Sun Oil	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	42¼
400	Super Oil ..	3	3	3	3
400	Sweets Co ..	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14
100	Symington A	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Tenn Cop ..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..
3600	Tex Corp ...	52⅞	52	52⅝	52⅞
18100	Tex Gulf S.	74⅝	72⅝	72⅞	73⅝
2400	Tex&Pac ..	115⅞	114	115⅞	116
700	Tex&P Coal	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅜
1400	Tex&Pac LT	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞
400	The Fair ..	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
100	Thompson ..	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	..
900	Tidewat As.	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝
100	Tidewat A pf	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83
2700	Timken	119⅞	118⅛	118⅝	119⅜
2200	Trans Oil ...	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1500	Trans & W.	51⅞	50⅝	51⅞	51⅛
100	Twin City ..	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	..
200	Underwood..	67	66⅛	66⅝	67⅝
100	Un Bag & P	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝
3100	Un Carbon.	145⅝	144⅝	144⅝	145⅛
2000	Un Oil Cal.	48⅛	47⅝	48	48
1300	Un Pacific.	192⅞	191⅝	191⅝	192
400	Uni Biscuit.	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37
400	Uni Fruit ..	138	138	138	138¼
200	US CI Pipe.	202	200	200	202½
100	US Dist	16	16	16	16
100	US Dist pf.	85	85	85	..
900	US Hoffman	52	51	51⅛	51⅝
1900	US Ind Alco	112	111	112	113⅛
100	US Leather	23½	23½	23½	23¼
700	US Lea A...	59	58	58	58⅝
200	US Realty .	66	66	66	66⅛
4600	US Rubber .	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛	43⅝
2100	US Rub 1 pf	89⅞	88	88⅛	89⅞
500	US Smelt ..	41	40	40	41
100	US Smelt pf	53	53	53	52⅝
85700	US Steel ...	146⅛	144⅝	144⅞	145⅝
300	US Steel pf.	139⅝	139⅞	139⅛	139⅝
200	Univ Pipe...	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24⅞
3400	Util P&Lt A	33⅝	32⅛	32	33⅛
8200	Vanadium ..	82⅛	79	81¼	82
100	Van Raalte.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	Van Rlte pf	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
17700	Victor	72⅞	71⅞	72⅝	71⅝
1600	Victor cv pf	145½	142½	145½	144
100	Victor pr pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	108
1700	Va-C Chem.	15¼	15	15¼	15¼
600	Va-C Ch 6%	48¼	48	48¼	48⅝
200	Va IC&C....	34	34	34	..
1100	Vivaudou ...	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
30	Vulcan	29⅛	27⅝	27⅝	28
50	Vulcan A....	23½	23½	23½	25⅛
1000	Wabash	61⅛	61	61	61
100	Wab pf A...	92½	92½	92½	..
200	Waldorf	21½	21¼	21½	21½
100	Walworth ...	16½	16½	16½	..
500	Ward Bk B	23⅞	23½	23½	23⅞
200	Ward Bk pf	96¼	96½	96½	..
400	Warner B A	26⅞	26½	26½	27
200	Warner Quin	29⅛	29	29⅛	29
100	Warren F&P	18	18	18	..
100	Wn Dairy A	60	60	60	61
400	Wn Dairy B	34	33½	33⅝	33
70	W Pen El pf	112½	112½	112½	112⅞
20	W P El 6%..	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	101¼
10	W Pen P 7%	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1400	Wn Md	40⅛	39	39⅛	40
300	Wn Pac.....	32	31½	32	31
1100	Wn Pac pf.	59⅛	58	59⅛	58½
200	Wn Union...	166⅛	166⅛	166⅛	..
4800	Westg A B.	52⅞	51⅛	52⅞	52⅜
51000	Westg Elec.	104⅛	96⅜	104½	96
190	Westg El pf	106	101	106	101
100	White Eagle	21½	21½	21½	22
1800	White Mot..	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞
1400	Whi Sew M.	43	41⅝	41⅝	42⅝
10000	Willys-Over.	21	20⅛	21	21
200	Willys-O pf.	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	98⅝
600	Wilson	14	14	14	14⅛
2700	Wilson A ..	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31⅛
1900	Woolworth .	184⅛	182⅝	182⅞	184⅛
200	Wor Pump..	30	30	30	30⅛
2000	Wright Aer.	76⅞	75⅝	75⅝	76⅝
2500	Yel Truck..	30⅛	29⅜	30⅛	30
2900	Youngst'n ..	89⅛	87⅛	89	87¼

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renew'l rate	4¼%	4¼%
Commercial paper	4 @4¼	1
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	4½@4½	4½@4½
Year money	4½	4½
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		4 @4¼
Four to six months		4¼@4¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	57¼c	57¼c
Bar silver in London...	26¼d	26⅛d
Bar gold in London..	84s 11¼d	84s 11¼d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$71,000,000	$1,124,000,000
Year ago today ..	77,000,000	...
Balances	32,000,000	124,000,000
Year ago today ..	30,000,000	...
Exchgs. for week	443,000,000	6,624,000,000
Bals. for week.	202,000,000	682,000,000
F.R. bank credit.	30,262,651	96,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks:

30 days	3⅜@3¼
60 days	3⅜@3⅜
90 days	3⅜@3½
4 months	3⅜@3⅜
5 months	3⅞@3⅜
6 months	3⅞@3⅜

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Budapest	6%
Boston	4	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	4	Copenhagen ...	5
Chicago	4	Helsingfors ...	6
Dallas	4	Lisbon	9
Kansas City ..	4	London	4½
Minneapolis ...	4	Madrid	5
New York	4	Oslo	4½
Philadelphia ..	4	Paris	3½
Richmond	4	Prague	5½
St. Louis	4	Riga	7
San Francisco.	4	Rome	6½
Amsterdam ...	4½	Sofia 10	
Athens 10		Stock'olm	3½
Bombay	7	Swiss Bank ...	3½
Brussels	5	Tokyo 7.03	
Berlin	7	Warsaw	9
Bucharest	6	Vienna	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.87⅜	$4.87⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.87½	4.88	4.8665
France—franc...	.0393¼	.0393½	.193
Belgium—belga..	.1393½	.1394	.139
Italy—lira.......	.0528	.0528½	.193
Germany—mark.	.2388½	.2390	.238
Austria—schill'g.	.1410	.1410	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2678	.2678½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.025	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0132¼	.0133	.193
Holland—florin..	.4021	.4024½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1751	.1751	.1749
Norway—krone..	.2663	.2663½	.268
Poland—zloty...	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0480	.0465	1.0805
Rumania—leu..	.6150	.6212½	.193
Spain—peseta...	.1680	.1676	.193
Rumania—leu...	.6150	.6212½	.193
Sweden—krona..	.2682	.2684	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1925	.1925½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.5000	.5000	.5425
Shanghai—tael..	.6343¾	.6337	*
India—rupee.....	.3660	.3660	.4866
Japan—yen......	.4696	.4696	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4956	.4956	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5675	.5675	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso.	.4280	.4282	.4245
Brazil—milreis..	.1205	.1205	.3245
Chile—peso......	.1200	.1219	.1216
Colombia—peso.	.9804	.9804	.9733
Peru—pound....	3.91	3.91	4.8665
Uruguay—peso..	1.0338	1.0338	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.1910	.1910	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar..	.99⅞	.99⅞	1.00
Cuba—dollar....	.9990	.9990	1.00
Mexico—dollar..	.4375	.4375	.4985

*Par unsettled.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by ... Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Mar	18.31	18.38	18.31	18.38	18.33
May	18.42	18.56	18.40	18.54	18.44
July	18.33	18.43	18.31	18.41	18.37
Oct	18.10	18.19	18.06	18.17	18.12
Dec	18.01	18.08	18.00	18.07	18.04
Jan	17.97	18.03	17.97	18.03	17.99

Spots 18.90, up 5 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	18.25	18.30	18.25	18.30	18.16
May	18.06	18.19	18.05	18.19	18.06
July	17.93	18.06	17.91	18.06	17.92

Chicago Cotton

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	18.24	18.20	18.24	18.15
May	18.28	18.08	18.24	18.13
July	18.16	17.95	18.13	17.99

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	9.92	9.94	9.88	9.88	9.98
May	9.82	9.84	9.79	9.79	9.88
July	9.75	9.77	9.71	9.71	9.80
Oct.	9.53	9.54	9.49	9.49	9.54
Jan.	9.45	9.45	9.43	9.44	9.48

Spots 10.46, down 8 points. Tone at close barely steady. Sales (British), 5000; (American), 3300.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
Mar.	1.36⅞	1.37	1.35¼	1.36
May	1.36	1.36⅝	1.35⅝	1.36⅛
July	1.34	1.34½	1.33¼	1.34
Corn				
Mar.	.95⅝	.95½	.93	.93½
May	.97⅞	.98⅝	.96	.96⅝
July	1.00⅝	1.01⅛	.98¾	.99½
Oats				
Mar.	.56	.56	.54½	.54⅝
May	.56⅝	.56⅝	.55	.55⅝
July	.53	.53	.52	.52¾
Lard				
Mar.	11.32	11.32	11.32	11.32
May	11.67	11.70	11.60	11.60
July	11.97	11.97	11.87	11.87

CORN PRODUCTION IN 1927

WASHINGTON, March 10—Corn production in 20 countries in 1927 for which the Department of Agriculture has reports, was 3,316,657,000 bushels, compared with 3,405,411,000 in 1926, a decrease of 2.6 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

By the A. P.

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; Radio up 14 points, assumes market leadership.

Bonds: Steady; week's new offerings $127,000,000.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling and francs firm.

Cotton: Higher; week-end covering.

Sugar: Steady: improved spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Barely steady; forecast rains Kansas.

Corn: Easy; large interior receipts.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Strong to higher.

Market Averages

By the Associated Press

STOCKS

	20 Indstrials	20 Rlroads
Saturday	188.27	140.68
Friday	188.16	140.60
Week ago	182.89	140.51
Year ago	148.89	135.03
High, 1928	188.36	147.41
Low, 1928	178.84	138.36

Total stock sales, 2,198,100 shares.

BONDS

	Saturday	Friday
Ten first grade rails.	98.30	98.37
Ten secondary rails .	99.80	99.77
Ten public utilities.	98.38	98.46
Ten industrials	101.67	101.68
Combined average ..	99.54	99.47
Combined month ago	99.78	
Combined year ago..	96.87	

Total bond sales (par value), $6,031,000.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Mar.10	Last Mar. 9
210	Am Pneu ...	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
15	Am Pneu pf	24	24	24	24
407	Am T&T ...	181	180¼	181	180⅝
5	Am Wool pf	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	..
50	Amoskeag ...	20½	20½	20⅝	20¼
20	Anaconda ..	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	55⅝
55	Big Hart ...	95	95	95	94
40	Bos El	96	94	96	96
13	Bos El 1pf .	116	116	116	116
10	Bos & Alb ..	183½	183½	183½	183
85	B&M	59½	59½	59½	59½
95	B&M pf A ..	86	85	86	..
5	B&M A sta .	79	79	79	77½
5	B&M B sta .	123½	123½	123½	123½
200	B&M C sta .	113	112	112	109
185	Cal & Hecla	21¼	21	21¼	21
50	Dom Stores..	121	121	121	122
25	East Mfg...	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
440	East SS.....	88⅝	88	88⅝	91
25	E Mass pf..	74	74	74	..
15	E Mass A..	54	54	54	54
210	Edison Elec.	258	257	257	258
90	Eng Pub...	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	37¼
75	Gal Hous...	32½	32½	32½	..
249	Gen Elec ..	133½	131¼	131¼	132⅞
20	Georgian pf.	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
455	Gillette	102⅝	102	102¼	102
20	Granby	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
215	Hood Rub..	37	34	36	36½
300	Ins Sec	27	27	27	27½
25	Island Crk..	52	52	52	52
100	Keweenah ..	2	2	2	..
65	Mass Gas ..	112	111	111	112
15	Mass Gas pf.	80	80	80	..
650	May Old Col	.70	.70	.70	.70
10	Mohawk ...	49½	49½	49½	49⅝
185	Nash	89	86⅞	87⅛	88¼
50	Nat Mfrs ..	33	33	33	..
1000	New Dom...	10	10	10	..
138	NE Tel	138	138	138	137
200	NY NH & H	62⅝	61⅞	61⅞	62¼
100	Old Domin..	9½	9½	9½	9
100	Pac Mills..	36	36	36	..
187	Penn RR...	67	66⅝	66⅝	67
240	Pocahontas.	12¼	12	12¼	..
40	Quincy Min..	13	13	13	13
100	Reiter Fos..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
10	St. Mary Lt	26	26	26	26
98	Swift & Co.	130	130	130	131
65	Torrington .	100	100	100	97
25	Tower Mfg..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
100	Un Twist D.	14¾	14½	14¾	14½
92	Uni Fruit...	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¾
105	Uni Shoe....	65	64¾	64¾	65
30	Uni Brit	75½	75	75½	75½
100	US&F Sec...	98½	98½	98½	..
1900	Utah Metals	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	..
485	Venez H	11½	11	11	11
10	Walth'm pf.	92	92	92	92
20	War Bros...	171	171	171	170½
100	War Br 1pf	92	92	92	..
	BONDS				
$2000	NE Tel 5s..	102⅞	102¾	102¾	103
1000	Wst T&T 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	..

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

	1928	1927
Jan gross	$5,832,047	$6,928,908
*Bal for A G & E	1,366,007	1,413,911
Total income	1,947,055	1,933,276
Surp after charges	1,680,493	1,663,982
12 months' gross...	70,614,658	73,147,751
*Bal for A G & E	11,773,601	11,837,882
Total income	18,052,622	16,729,884
Surp after charges	14,846,323	13,218,897
Surp after pfd div	12,466,969	10,883,384

*Balance of subsidiary companies' earnings after all deductions applicable to American Gas & Electric Company.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION CO.

	1928	1927
Jan. gross..........	$718,864	$656,438
Net after chgs......	220,380	210,707

UTILITIES INVESTMENT TRUST

Massachusetts Utilities Investment Trust reports for January, 1928, balance available for dividends, depreciation and reserves of $300,716, an increase of $17,671 over January a year ago. Gross revenue for January this year was $38,417 larger. These increases are notable in the face of the fact that in January, 1928, over 40 voluntary reductions in service rates in Massachusetts public utilities were in effect which were not effective in the similar month last year.

CONS. MINING & SMELTING CO.

Estimated profit of Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada for year ended Dec. 31, 1927, was $10,750,969 after depreciation, depletion, contingent reserve and taxes, comparing with $11,027,397 in 1926. After deduction of $3,590,506 for additions to property through profit and loss account, net profit for 1927 was $7,160,461, comparing with net profit of $8,752,626 in previous year, after deduction of $2,274,771 for additions to property.

NATIONAL RADIATOR CORP.

National Radiator Corp. reports for the period from Aug. 30 to Dec. 31, 1927, operating profit of $976,775 and net profit after interest and taxes of $620,440. Net income of $620,440 is equal to $1.80 a share on 270,000 shares of common stock, after allowing for four months' dividends on the 60,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred.

GULF STATES STEEL

Gulf States Steel Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, net of $756,403 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., the same as published earlier in the year, equivalent after deducting 7 per cent preferred dividends to $4.93 a share on 125,000 shares of common, compared with $799,792 or $5.27 a share in 1926.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY

American Coal Company for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net income of $291,223 after federal taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with $328,846 in 1926. This is equal to $5.94 a share on 49,000 shares of $25 par capital stock, compared with $6.71 a share in 1926.

BURROUGHS EARNINGS GAIN

Burroughs Adding Machine Co. reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, net income of $7,200,939 after taxes, reserves and depreciation, equal to $9 a share on 800,000 shares of no-par stock. This compares with $6,065,096, or $9.07 a share on 600,000 shares of common, in 1926.

ZINC BUYING MODERATE

NEW YORK, March 10—Zinc buying is in moderate volume and prices higher with prime western zinc 5.60 cents a pound east St. Louis, compared with 5.55 cents Thursday.

BANCITALY DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10—At the forthcoming meeting of the Bancitaly Corporation directors no change in the dividend rate will be considered. The last previous quarterly dividend was 56 cents paid Jan. 1.

DOEHLER DIE CASTING CO.

Doehler Die Casting Co. for the year ended Dec. 31 reports net profit of $389,577 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $541,528 in 1926.

LEAD BUYING GOOD

NEW YORK, March 10—Lead buying is in good volume at 5.80 cents a pound, St. Louis and 6 cents New York.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
3	Aero Sup A.......	30¾	30	30¾
3	Aero Supply B....	10½	10¼	10½
2	Am Arch..........	54	54	54
11	Am Sont Oilfields.	.87	.82	.83
10	Am Dept Stores...	19¼	18¾	19¼
6	Amer Exploration	.75	.65	.66
24	Am Gas & El.....	145	142	143⅞
5	Am Haw S S......	19¼	19	19
†150	Am Light & Trac.	190	188	188
26	Am&For Pw war.	9½	9½	9½
1	do 1st pd........	63½	63½	63½
6	Am Maracaibo....	4⅛	4	4⅛
2	Am Metals rts....	.57	.57	.57
5	Am Nat Gas......	20⅝	20	20⅝
†160	Am Pow & Lt pf..	106¼	106	106¼
2	Am Rayon........	15¼	15¼	15¼
20	Am Rolling Mills.	102	100⅝	101
1	Am S & Ch v t c.	14	14	14
1	Am C &Ct ptc pjf	26½	26½	26½
6	Am Superpow A..	39⅝	39⅛	39½
5	Am Superpow B..	41	40⅜	40⅝
2	Amsterdam Trad	41½	41½	41½
2	Anglo-Am Oil	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1	Anglo-Am O n-vt	19¾	19¾	19¾
5	Anglo-ChilConNit	29½	29⅛	29⅛
100	Arizona Globe	.03	.03	03
1	Arkansas Nat Gas	8½	8½	8½
9	Asso Gas & El	47⅛	47	47⅛
3	Atlas Plywood ...	67¼	67	67
3	Atlas Port Cm new	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
3	Auburn Auto	123	121	121
†275	Babcock & W....	118	118	118
180	Bancitaly Corp ...	196⅞	192¼	194
1	Barnsdall deb rts	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4	Beaver Bd pf ct .	52⅛	51⅜	52⅛
4	Belg Nat Ry pf ..	17⅛	17	17⅛
3	Benson&Hedges ..	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
1	Benson&Hedges pf	28½	28½	28½
1	BlkstoneValG&E .	157	156⅛	157
†70	BlkValG&E T rcts	157	155¼	157
1	Blyn Shoe	4	4	4
†30	Bohack Co	276	273½	274
26	BohnAlum&Brass	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜
14	Brillo Mfg	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞
1	Buzze Clark	19¾	19¾	19¾
4	Brockway Mot Tr.	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞
12	Bklyn City R'road	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝
1	BuffNiag&E Pow.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
12	BuffNiag&EPw n.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1	BulMch&Tool	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
92	Campbell Wyant..	94⅛	93	94⅛
496	Can Marc Wireless	4⅛	4⅜	4
10	Cardinal Pet	.22	.22	.22
5	Carib Syn new....	22⅜	22	22
36	Carnegie Metals..	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛
16	Case Plow Wks..	6	5⅛	6
2	Celanese 1st pf...	172	172	172
2	Celanese C Am n.	76⅛	76	76⅛
90	Ce'anese rts	.75	.71	.71
2	do wi	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Celotex	54⅛	54	54⅛
†50	Celotex pf	86	86	86
2	Cen Aguirre Sug.	134	129	134
11	Cent Am Mines...	3⅛	3	3⅛
2	Cent Pub Serv A.	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛
2	Centrifugal Pipe..	12	11⅞	11⅞
34	Chucker Cab new.	26⅛	25⅝	26
71	Cities Serv new...	58⅛	57⅞	58⅛
8	Cities Serv pf	100	99⅛	100
207	Cities S rts.......	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
3	Clark Lighter	32½	32½	32½
4	Club Alum Uten	36⅛	36	36⅛
2	Cities Svc P6% pf	99	99	..
1	Colt Firearms...	30	30	..
33	Columbian Syn...	1 1-16	1¼	1 1-16
1	Columbus El&Pow	71	71	..
1	Columbia Graph..	44⅛	44⅛	..
1	Commwealth Edi..	180	180	..
1	Comwealth Pow pf	103¼	103¼	..
25	Cons Cop Min....	8⅞	8⅜	..
5	Cons Film Ind....	19	18⅝	18⅝
6	Cons Film Ind pf	23½	23⅝	..
3	Cons G & E Balt	70⅛	69½	80⅛
2	Cons Laun Corp...	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
3	Continental Oil vtc	17⅝	17⅝	..
1	Courtauld.......	41⅛	41⅛	..
154	Creole Syndic....	14⅝	14	14⅛
11	Crowley Milner..	50½	49⅛	50
2	Darby Pet........	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
†3	Deere & Co......	283⅞	279	280
5	Dominion Stores ..	122½	120⅝	122½
9	Durant Mot	9⅞	9½	9½
1	Durham Dup R pf	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
†50	Ed El Brock......	71½	70	70
1	East States Pw B.	121	121	121
49	Elec Bd & Sh....	94⅞	93⅛	93½
1	El Bd & Sh pf.....	109½	109½	109½
10	Elec Inv	36⅝	45⅛	45⅛
4	El Pw & Lt op w.	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞
1	Em Gas & F 8% pf	110	110	110
1	Em Gas & F 7% pf	100	100	100
2	Estey Wel A......	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	Estey Wel B	50	50	50
†150	Eureka Pipe	71	70½	71
8	Evans Auto Ld B	63⅜	63	63
1	Fansteel Prod	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1	Fedder Mfg A.....	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
7	Fed Wat A........	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞
8	Fireman's F Ins...	122⅝	122	122⅝
†75	FirestoneTire&R .	181	180½	180½
1	Firestone T 7%pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
220	FlorenceGoldfield	.17	.12	.15
†25	FlaP&Wat7%pf ..	107	107	107
†10	Ford Mot Canada	570	570	570
2	FoundationForeign	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1	Fox Theater A....	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
1	Fulton Sylphon...	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1	Galena Signal Oil	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
†10	GalenaSig pf old..	48	48	48
†10	Galena Sig pf n..	35½	35½	35½
8	Gen Am Inv Co n	61½	60	60
9	Gen Bak new.....	8½	8⅜	8⅜
3	Gen Bak pf......	83½	83½	83½
4	Gen Bronze.......	47½	46½	46½
2	GenFireproofing ..	102	101⅞	102
1	Gen Ice Cream....	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
5	GenLdyMach n....	24⅜	24½	24⅜
2	Gen Pub Ser......	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜
3	Gibson Oil.......	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4	Glen Alden Coal .	157⅞	157	157
20	Gobel Adolf rts...	7⅛	6⅜	7⅛
7	Gobel Adolf......	86⅜	86	86
22	GoldenCenterMin.	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛
†25	Gorham pf	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
2	Grand Strs n.....	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
†10	Gt Atl&Pac 1 pf ..	116½	116½	116½
†10	GrtLakesD&Dock	305	305	305
1	Greif Bros Inc....	12	12	12
2	GulfOilCorpPa ...	108⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	Hall Pr Co new.	24½	23⅝	23⅝
2	Happi Cndy Inc .	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Holland Furn.....	42½	42½	42½
2	Hollinger Gold M	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1	Home Fire&M In	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
1	Horn & Tarlart ..	54	54	54
†20	Horn & Hard pf.	109	109	109
38	Houston Gulf Gas	16⅝	16	16
128	Hud Bay M&S...	18⅛	17⅛	18
3	Humble O & Ref.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
10	Hygrade Food .	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞
†250	Ill Pipe L	203	199½	199½
1	Imp Oil Can	59	59	59
2	Indi na Pipe L...	82½	82¼	82½
10	Indust Rayon A..	18¼	17⅝	17⅞
8	Ins Co No Am ..	89½	88⅞	88⅞
18	Intercon Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
13	Internat Petrol ..	37⅝	37⅜	37½
1	Int Ry ct	32	32	32
5	Interstate new ...	45½	45	45½
2	Inter Util pf	100	100	100
2	Joske Bros ctf ..	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
10	Kemsley Milb ...	17	16⅞	17
†40	Keystone St & W.	190	186	190
1	Lakeport Am	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1	Lake Superior ...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1	Land Co Florida.	18	18	18
8	Lehigh Pow Sec n	26	25⅝	25⅞
6	Leh V Coal ctf...	29½	29	29
†150	Leh Val C Sales.	57	52	56
4	Le Mur Co.......	26⅝	26½	26⅝
5	Leonard Oil......	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2	Lion Oil	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
1	Loew's Inc rts...	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
2	Marc Wirels Lon.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
1	Marvel Carbur ...	70	70	70
†75	Maryland Cas.....	189⅝	187	187
1	Mason Val Mines.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	Mavis Bot Co.....	17	17	17
1	Mavis Corp	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
4	McKeeps T Plate.	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛
1	Mead John&Co nw	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
†450	Melville Shoe	185⅛	180	180
4	Meadow Mfg Co..	18⅛	18	18
1	Metro 5 to 50c S B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2	Metro Ch Stores..	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
3	Middle West Util.	130⅛	130	130
2	Mid West U 6%pf	98	97⅝	98
11	Mohawk & Hud P	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
1	Municipal Service.	15	15	15
8	Mur Rad.........	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5	Nat Elec Pow A..	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
12	Nat Food Prod B.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
2	Nat Fuel & Gas..	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
3	Nat Leather	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
†50	Nat Pow & Lt pf.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
5	Nat Pow Serv A..	25½	25⅛	25½
†50	Nat Sug Ref......	120	120	120
1	Nat Trade Ins....	34	34	34
7	Nat Trans	27¼	26⅝	27
2	Neisner Bros	64	64	64
†25	do pf	116	116	116
3	New Mex&Ariz Ld	9	8⅝	9
15	Newmont Mining..	161½	158½	158⅝
1	N Y Oil.........	13	13	13
†25	N Y Tel 6½% pf.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
2	Nichols & S new..	44	43	43
12	do war	28	26	26
2	Niles Bem Pond..	29	28⅝	28⅝
1	Nipissing Mines ..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Noranda Mines....	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1	Nor Am Util Sec	7½	7½	7½
1	do 1 pf.........	92¼	92¼	92¼
41	No Ohio Pow.....	25⅝	25	25⅝
8	Nor Pipe Line ...	116	111½	116
4	Nor States Pw A.	133⅝	133	133⅝
1	do pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5	Northeast Pow ...	20	20¼	20¼
6	Nor West Eng n.	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
3	Paraffine	102⅛	101	101⅛
3	Ohio Oil	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛
1	Palmolive Peet Co	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
1	Pandem Oil	4	4	4
5	Pantepec Oil Vene	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1	Penn Mex Fuel ...	40	40	40
1	Penn Oh Ed war..	14	14	14
†60	Pen Oh Ed pr pf..	106⅛	106½	106½
†40	Pen Oh Ed 6% pf.	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Penn Ohio Secur..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3	Pick Barth Co pf.	20	20	20
3	Pigg Wigg Corp..	26⅛	26	26
3	Pines Wintr Front	65	64⅝	64⅝
1	Pitney Bow Postg	9	9	9
32	Pierce Gov	23⅞	22	22⅜
1	Potrero Sugar	8¼	8¼	8¼
8	Prairie Oil & Gas	49⅛	49⅛	49⅝
†350	Prairie Pipe Line.	211⅛	209	209
2	Pratt&Lambert ..	56	56	56
20	Premier Gold	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
†75	Proctor&Gamble..	249	249	249
2	PugetSdPw&Lt....	48	47⅞	47⅞
3	QRS Music	44	43	44
†250	RealtyAsBklyn ...	325	325	325
3	Reiter Foster	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
9	Rep Can	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1	Richfield Oil pf...	25	25	25
†25	Safety Car H&L..	165	165	165
†110	Safeway Stores ..	422	406	406
7	St Regis Paper....	55½	55	55
13	Salt-Creek Prod ..	31⅝	31⅛	31½
†70	Sanitary Grocery.	236⅜	234	234
4	Schulte Real Est.	26½	25	25
3	Seeman Bros	43½	43¼	43¼
2	Seiberling Rubber	36	35⅞	36
15	StL&SF rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	St Anthony Gold.	.40	.40	.40
1	Schiff & Co.......	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
71	Servel v t c	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
3	Shattuck Denn ...	13½	13½	13½
22	Sheaffer Pen new.	54⅞	53	53
1	Sierra Pac Elec..	36½	36½	36½
3	Silica Gel Corp vtc	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1	Silver (I) Bros ..	50½	50½	50½
†20	Singer Mfg	450	444	450
7	So Asbestos	27¼	27	27¼
8	Southeast Pw&Lt.	43⅝	43	43⅝
2	do war	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝
1	So Colo Pow A...	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
10	So Penn Oil	39½	39½	39½
†50	Southwest B T pf.	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
†50	So'west Bell T pf.	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
1	So'west Penn Pipe	99½	99½	99½
†10	Spalding, A G	151	151	151
86	Span & Gen Corp.	3½	3⅛	3½
76	Sparks Withing...	63	61	61
1	Stand G&E ptc pf.	112	112	112
†50	Sheffield Steel ...	56	56	56
2	Smith, A O	86	86	86
2	So Calif Ed rts..	2	2	2
1	Standard Motors.	1⅝	1⅝	..
16	Stand Oil Ind....	74½	74	74½
20	Stand Oil Ken...	129	128½	128⅞
†50	Stand Oil Ohio..	72⅞	72⅝	..
2	Stand Pow & Lt..	41½	41½	..
†50	Stand P&L pf....	106	106	..
6	Stand Sanitary...	35	35	..
71	Stanley C Amer..	41¼	41¼	..
1	Steel Co Canada.	15	15	..
21	Swift Int........	32¼	31¼	..
4	Tidal Asa non vot	15½	15¼	..
1	Timken Det Axle	13	13	..
21	Tishman Realty..	41⅞	41	..
7	Trans Lux D Pic	4	3⅞	4
13	Trico Prod.......	31	30⅞	31
†550	Tubize A S B ctf..	570	551	570
1	Tung Sol Lamp..	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
2	Tung Sol Lmp A..	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
12	Unit Gas Imp ...	118⅛	116⅛	117
68	Un Lt&Pow A...	17½	17⅛	17⅛
1	Un Lt&Pow A pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4	Un Pierce Dye W	62⅞	61⅞	61⅞
1	Un Pierce D W pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	US Dairy Prod A	54	53⅞	54
2	US Foreign Secur	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
4	US Foreign Sec pf	99	99	99
16	US Freight new	78⅞	77	77
1	Un Verde Ext...	20½	20½	20½
2	Utah Apex Mining	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5	Util Pow&Lt B ctf	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛
1	Util Shares......	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
3	Vacuum Oil	143⅛	142⅛	142⅛
10	Venez Pet	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
6	Warner Bros P..	18⅝	18⅜	18½
6	Watson (JW) Co	14⅛	14	14
6	Wenden Cop Min.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1	Wes Oil&Snow ctf	69½	69½	69½
1	West Bent Mfg .	152	151⅜	151⅜
5	Wire Whl new...	25	24	24
1	Woodworth Inc...	33	33	..
1	Y Oil & Gas......	3⅛	3⅛	..

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
6	Abbotts Da 6s 42..	102⅛	102⅛	..
12	Alabama P 4½s 67	96⅛	96⅛	..
6	Aluminum C 5s 52.	102⅝	102⅝	..
26	Am G&E 6 B 2014.	109⅝	109⅝	..
3	Am Nat Gas 6½s	98	98	..
16	Am Po&L 6s 2016.	109	108⅞	109
14	Am Roll M 6s 38..	104⅝	104⅝	..
26	Am Roll M 5s 48	99½	99½	..
2	Am Seat 6s 36...	102⅞	102⅞	..
1	Anaconda 6s A 29.	101⅛	101⅛	..
8	Appalac P 5s 56.	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
5	Ark P & Lt 5s 56..	100⅛	100	100⅛
4	Asso Elec 5½s 46.	104⅛	104⅛	..
29	Asso G&E 5½s 77.	103⅛	103	..
2	Ass S H 6½s 33..	86	86	..
12	At Fruit&S 8s 49..	19	19	..
3	Bates Valve 6s 42.	107¼	106⅝	..
4	Beacon O 6s 36ww.	100	100	..
1	Beaver Bd 8s 33..	102	102	..
3	Bell Tel Can 5s B.	105⅛	105⅛	..
11	Cent S Pow 5½s..	97⅜	97½	97⅜
1	Bost & Me 6s '33.	103½	103½	103½
4	do A C 5s '67..	98½	98½	98½
10	Can N R Eq 7s'35.	113½	113⅛	113½
6	Chi Pneu T 5½s'42	99⅜	99½	99⅜
106	Cit Svc Gasp 6s.	99½	99¼	99½
25	Cit Svc 5s '66.....	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛
7	do 6s '66	103⅞	103	103⅞
42	Cit Svc Gas 5½s'42	96¼	95⅞	96¼
30	Cit Svc Pow	99	98⅞	98⅞
4	Com Ed 4½s.....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
14	ConGas Balt 6s'49.	106	105⅜	105⅜
3	Con Textile 8s '41	94½	94⅜	94⅜
525	Cont Gas & El..	95½	95½	95½
13	Cont Oil 5½s '37..	97½	97⅛	97½
2	Cont Secur 5s '42.	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
1	Cudahy P 5½s '37.	100	100	100
1	do 5s '46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6	Det Int Br 7s '52.	100	100	100
13	DetIntBrdg6½s'52	102	101⅜	101⅜
6	DixieGulfG 6½s'37	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	E Term 6⅛s '43...	100	100	100
14	EitingonSch 6s '35.	104½	104½	104½
11	El Refrig 6s '36..	68½	68½	68½
2	Emp O&R 5½s'42.	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Fed Sug 6s '33....	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
5	Firestone T 5s '42.	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
3	Fisk Rub 5½s '31.	96½	96½	96½
11	Fla P&L 5s '54....	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
5	Gair Robt 5½s'42.	101¼	101¼	101¼
12	Gal Sig Oil 7s '30..	94	92¼	94
5	Gen Am Inv 5s '52.	153	153	153
49	do w w	93½	93¼	93½
6	Gen Ldry 6½s '37.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5	Georgia&Fla 6s '46	79	78	79
7	Ga Pow 5s '67....	101	100⅞	100⅞
3	GoodyrT&R5½s'31	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
12	Grnd Tr 6½s '36..	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
1	Gulf Oil 5s '47....	101½	101½	101½
12	Hood Rub 5½s '36.	95¼	95¼	95¼
10	Ind Oil 6s '39.....	98⅝	98½	98½
5	IndnplsP&L 5s'57.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
64	Int Match 5s '47..	99⅛	99	99⅛
13	IntSecCorp 5s'47..	95½	95½	95½
11	Interst Pow 6s.....	100	99	100
1	InterstPwSec 7s'57	99	99	99
1	InterstPw 5s'57...	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1	Invest Co 5s '37..	97	96⅞	97
38	Louisiana L&P 5s.	99	98	98⅛
42	Iowa-N L&P 5s'57	99	98⅝	99
1	Keys T P 5⅛s'55..	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
5	Kop Gas&C 5s'47.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Leh P S6s (2026..	107	107	107
10	Lib McN&L 5s'42.	95	95	95
9	Lone Star G 5s..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Mass G 5½'46.....	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
8	McCord Rad 6s'43	100	99¼	100
21	Mo K&T 4½'79...	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
1	Mont W P 5s '46.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1	Morris&Co 7½s'30.	100	100	100
25	Nat P&L 6s 2026.	108	107½	107½
1	NEG&El 5s '47....	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
30	NYNH&H fd4½'67	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
38	NYPw&L 4½'67..	96⅛	96	96⅛
5	Nich & Shp 6s'37.	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝
8	Nich & Shp 6s ww	96	95⅝	95⅝
10	Nor InP Srv 5s'66.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	Nor StPw 6½'33..	104	104	104
5	NorStP cvt6½'33.	129⅛	129⅝	129⅝
10	OhioPw 4½D'56..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
9	PacG&E 4½ new..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
2	Pen OEd 6s'50 ww	103¼	103¼	103¼
25	Pen P&L 5s D '53.	104	103½	103½
1	Phila El 5½s '72	106	106	106
3	Philps Pet 5¼s '39	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
5	Proc & G 4½s.....	99½	99½	99½
1	PwCrp NY 5½s'67	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
402	Pub S NJ 4½s....	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
9	Reliable St 6s '37.	99	99	99
2	StL G&Coke 6s '47	96	95½	96
72	Schulte RE 6s '35.	103⅛	101	102
11	Servel Cor 5s '48n	66	65	65¼
2	Shawsheen 7s 31.	100	100	100
16	Shaw W&P 4½s'67	97½	97⅜	97½
31	Shell PL 5s '52....	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Sloss Shef 6s '29..	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
13	Snider Pk 6s '32...	109½	108⅝	108⅝
5	Solvay Am 5s '42..	99	99	99
8	SEP&L 6s 2025...	107	106⅝	107
4	So Asbestor 6s '37.	109	109⅛	109
3	Sen PS 6s	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
8	So Cal Ed 5s '51.	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	So Cal Ed 5s '52..	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	So Dairies 6s '30..	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2	Staley Mfg 6s '42	99½	99½	99½
2	St Oil NY 6½s '33.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7	Sun Oil 5½s '39.	102	101⅝	102
7	Swift Co 5s '32..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6	Tex P&Lt 5s '56.	101	101	101
1	Un Lt & R 6s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
22	Un Lgt&R 5½s '52	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛
5	U S Rub 6½s '29.	100	100	100
5	U S Rub 6½s '30.	100	100	100
5	U S Rub 6½s '31.	100	100	100
1	U S Rub 6½s '36.	99½	99½	99½
3	U S Rub 6½s '38.	100⅛	99½	99½
1	U S Rub 6½s '40.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	U S Sm 5½s '35 .	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
6	Util P&L 5½s '47	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5	War B P 6½s '28.	108	108	108
1	Webster Mil6½s'33	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
11	Western Pow5½s57	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
	FOREIGN BONDS			
6	Adriatic El 7s '52.	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
3	Agri Mtge Bk7s'47	99¼	99¼	99¼
1	Bavaria Pet4½s'42	93½	93½	93½
8	Bogota Mtge Bk 7s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅞
41	Bogota MtgB7s47n	93⅜	93½	93½
37	Brazil6½s'57	98⅝	98	98⅛
1	B Aires P7½s47...	103½	103½	103½
3	BAiresProv7s'36...	102½	102½	102½
2	BAiresProv7s'52 ..	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	CentBkGer6s'51B.	91½	91½	91½
2	ComPrivatB5½s'37	91	91	91
3	DanishCon5½s'55.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	DanzigP6½s'52....	89	89	89
17	DenmarkKgm5½s.	101	101	101
2	Estonian 7s'67	93⅞	93⅜	93⅞
33	FinRep5½s	93⅜	93	93
1	Finn Ind Bk 7s'44.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	First B G Wks7s57	90½	90½	90½
35	GerConMun7s'47..	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
18	Guanta'moWRR6s	97¼	96¼	97¼
3	HamburgEl7s'35 ..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6	Isotta Fras	98	98	98
5	Isarco HydEl7s'52.	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
2	JugoSlavMtgB7s'57	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
6	L'bard El 7s '52....	98	97⅞	97⅞
1	MansfeldM&S7sww	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
6	Medellin Col 8s...	104⅜	104⅛	104
7	MedellinCol7s'51..	98⅝	97⅝	98⅝
16	MendozaP7½s'51	99⅝	99⅛	99⅛
6	MeridionElec7s'75 .	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
17	NippoElPw 6½s'53	95½	94⅛	95½
12	NoGerLloyd6s'47 ..	94	93⅝	93⅞
1	NorwayKgd5s'67...	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
16	NorwegEl 5½s'57	93½	93½	93½
23	PrussiaFS 6s'52...	93⅜	93½	93½
11	Rio Grande 7s '66	99	98⅛	99
37	Rio Jan 6½s '53	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
1	SaarBasinCon7s'35	100½	100½	100½
5	SantaFeAg 7s '45	98⅛	98	98
1	SantiagoChil 7s'49	101	101	101
12	SaudaFlsLtd 5s'55	103	103	103
2	SaxStMtg 7s'45 ..	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
55	SerbCro&Slov7s'62	91⅛	90⅝	90⅝
10	ShinyetsuEP6½s'52	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
4	Stinnes 7s '46 war	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2	Stinnes 7s '46 war	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
5	TietzLeonh7½s'46	138	138	138
8	UnElSy 7s '56 ...	106¼	106	106
2	UnStlWk 6½s '47A	94½	94½	94½
32	Vienna 6s '52	90⅝	90	90⅝
17	WestphaliaElPw 6s	92½	92⅝	92½

†Actual sales.

$50,000,000 BANK FORMED IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Formation of a new national bank with resources of more than $50,000,000 has just been announced here with the merger by the Ralph Jonas interests of three financial institutions.

The new institution will be known as the United Capital National Bank & Trust Company. It brings together the Capital National Bank & Trust Company, the Longacre Bank and the United National Bank. Control of these institutions was acquired last fall by the Financial & Industrial Securities Corporation, of which Mr. Jonas is chairman and George U. Thompers, president.

SIMMS PETROLEUM HAS LOSS

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, Simms Petroleum reports a net loss of $61,369 after interest, taxes, depreciation and depletion, contrasted with net income of $1,491,398, equal to $2.17 a share (par $10) on 686,585 shares in 1926.

READING COAL LOADINGS

The Reading Company system carried 1,604,624 tons of bituminous coal in January, 1928, compared with 2,171,11? in that month last year.

We Pay MORE THAN 6 PER CENT DIVIDENDS

This Company has the proud record of not having lost a dollar, not having foreclosed a mortgage, has always met withdrawals on demand, and has always paid more than six per cent dividends, payable quarterly. We do not employ solicitors nor charge a membership fee on investments with us. All stock is non-assessable, is sold at par, redeemed at par, plus earned dividends.

Member "League of Florida Building and Loan Associations"
Member "U. S. League of Local Building and Loan Associations"
Member "American Savings, Building and Loan Institute"

April 5, 1921,	$0.00	March 31, 1924,	$500,130.44
March 31, 1922,	$147,608.20	March 31, 1925,	$750,097.74
March 31, 1923,	$272,463.58	March 31, 1926,	$1,208,168.28

December 31, 1927, $1,952,459.49

Applications for loans far exceed our available funds. We respectfully solicit your investments. Authorized capital, $5,000,000.00. A Mutual Company under State supervision. Write for further information.

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WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Spottiness Characteristic of Business—Sentiment Is Somewhat Improved

Trade conditions in the United States have developed as yet no regular trend, but sentiment this week seems to have been less doubtful.

Strength in utility and oil stocks on the New York Stock Exchange probably is reflective of the conditions prevailing in these industries. Utility earnings generally have shown increases, while sentiment as regards the oil business has been cheerful in view of recent improvements in the situation.

Spottiness seems characteristic of business as a whole, however, and while gains are evident in some lines the tone of business is tempered by decreases in others.

The outstanding feature of this week's industrial news was the pamphlet report on General Motors Corporation for 1927. Assets of the corporation were shown to be above the billion dollar mark. Net earnings were $235,104,826. Production totaled 1,554,577 cars, equal to 44 out of every hundred produced in this country, or nearly one in every two.

The annual report, together with expectation of an exceedingly good report for the first quarter of this year, has been a factor in the rise of General Motors stock on the New York market.

February sales by chain stores show further increases. In January, also, increases were recorded. For the last four or five years the order of activity in this field has been one of bigger volume and better earnings. The report has been received that an American issue of shares of Debenham Securities Ltd., representing the largest system of chain stores in Great Britain, will be placed on the American market next week.

Iron and Steel Trade

Output of iron in the United States last month was the smallest for February since 1923, but, as compared with other recent months, showed a gain. Steel ingot production of the United States Steel Corporation for last week again showed a decrease from the previous week.

While an increase in the production of steel is considered improbable, a good volume of trade is expected for April, and it is felt that rates will be well maintained. Buyers are reported to be cautious. Shipments have been heavy, and have balanced bookings in the cases of most mills. At Chicago specifications have been large and shipping orders are reported as exceeding the 95 per cent rate of ingot production there.

Some indications are seen that finished steel has reached the crest of its demand, but the reviews see prospects for the continuance of the present high rate of activity in the steel business as a whole for some time. There is at present some inquiry for railroad equipment, and motorcar manufacturers report a good volume of car shipments, which two factors should have some bearing upon the steel industry.

Steel production in February was 53,000 tons greater than in January and the daily average output was the largest in three years with the exception of the months of March. Operations were at 87 per cent of capacity.

Price increases in the London metal markets had the effect of improving sentiment in the domestic trade early this week. Quotations in United States markets, however, moved hesitantly. Copper was firmer, lead unchanged and zinc slightly higher.

Commodity Markets

The trend in rubber continues downward. Quotations this week went to new low levels, with one day's turnover being near the record set recently.

Wheat has been irregular. Sugar has been under pressure, with easier prices prevailing.

Cotton prices have been adversely affected during most of the week by reports and predictions of rain. Figures on consumption had a bullish effect late in the week, but apparently were not large enough to stimulate activity in the cotton market to any extent.

Foreign trade of the United States decreased in January, according to the classified statement of foreign commerce. Car loadings in the week ended Feb. 25 were lower than in a like week a year ago, and lower also than in the previous week. The dollar volume of business during the week ended March 3, as indicated by figures covering check payments, though smaller than a year ago, was higher than in the preceding week, according to the weekly statement of the Department of Commerce. The general level of wholesale prices advanced over the previous week and over a similar week last year. Bank clearings at 23 leading cities gained 28.5 per cent as compared with those in a like week last year.

Stock and Bond Markets

Emerging from a state of irregularity and dullness, the New York stock market had a more cheerful aspect this week, becoming buoyant toward the week's close. Building on the firm undertone, several leading issues made noteworthy gains. Brokers' loans, failing to reflect the increased speculative activity, contributed a bullish element to the situation. These loans, as reported by the Federal Reserve Board, decreased $36,134,000 for the week, this development being in reverse of expectations.

The bond market was steady during this week, with the St. Paul and the Seaboard issues as strong spots. Activity was only moderate. Financing by bonds during the week amounted to $127,766,000, this volume representing a sharp drop from recent weekly totals.

The market for unlisted securities has been buoyant this week. The trend of the Curb market has been upward in sympathy with the movement on the New York Stock Exchange.

FALL RIVER CLOTH PRICES HOLD FIRM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass. (Special)—Prices continued to hold firm in the local cloth market this week, although no improvement was noted over the small volume of business that has prevailed for the last several weeks. Curtailment is still prevalent in many of the mills, with the result that a variety of construction is becoming scarce.

Trading in print cloth goods has been confined largely to the 36-inch styles at full prices. Sateens have sold fairly well.

The 36-inch, 56x52s, have brought 4¾c; the 20x12s, 8¼c; the 28x24s, 5¾c; 36x28s, 8c; 25-inch, 40x28s, 5 5-16c; 38½-inch, 60x48s, 6⅞c; 46 squares, 6⅞c. The 44-inch, 48 squares, 6:40s, was the only seller in wide goods, bringing 6⅞c.

Sateens sold at from 10⅞ to 11c for the 4:61s, and from 9⅞ to 10c for the 4:70s. The 31-inch, four leafs, were bought at 10⅛c, and the 38-inch, 110x 68s, at 11⅞c.

Current quotations on standard goods follow: 38½-in., 64x60s, 8⅝c; 39-in., 80x44s, 6⅝c; 27-in., 64x60s, 6⅝c; 31-in., 64x52s, 9⅝c, and 36-in., 56x48s, 4⅝c.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	101	100⅞
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105⅝	105½
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Smelting 5s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Smelting 6s '47	[illegible]	105¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	[illegible]	105⅝
Am T & T col 4s '29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am T & T col 5s '46	105⅝	105¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106	105⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	109	108⅝
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	106⅜	106¼
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105⅝	105½
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	111	111
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	122	122
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	102	102
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92¼	92¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90⅝	90⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅞	97⅞
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	92½	92½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	78¼	78
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Atl City Ry 4s	93½	93½
B&O 1st 4s '48	96⅝	96⅝
B&O cv 4½s '33	100⅝	100½
B&O rfg 5s '95	103⅝	103⅝
B&O 5s ct Swn div	105⅞	105⅝
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	109	109
B&O 5s series D	104¼	103⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	111⅝	111½
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	100¼	100⅛
Barnsdall ..s '40 ex-war	91⅞	91⅞
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	111¼	111¼
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	101¼	101¼
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103⅜	103⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	105
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	82½	82½
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	103	103
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98⅝	98⅝
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 cv	70	70
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	95¼	95¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	270½	270½
Bush Term con 5s '55	101¼	101¼
By Prod Coke 5½s	103	103
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	100⅛	100⅛
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100¼	100¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	100⅞
Can North deb 6½s '46	122¼	122¼
Can North sf 7s '40	116	116
Can Pacific deb 4s	90⅞	90⅝
Can Pacific 4½s '46	98⅞	97⅞
Cen of Ga 6s '29	101¼	101¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90⅞	90⅝
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅝	104
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	104⅛	104
Ches Cor 5s '47 rcts	99⅝	99¼
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	102⅝	102⅝
Ches & O en 4½s '92	102⅝	102⅝
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	60	59½
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	108⅛	108
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi & Gt West 4s '59	67¼	67¼
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	92¾	92¾
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25 ct	76⅝	76⅝
Chi M&StP 5s new	97	96⅝
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32	74¼	74¼
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	75	75
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	103	103
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14 ct	75¾	75¾
Chi M&StP adj new	64¼	64¼
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	103¼	103
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	112⅝	112½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	112⅞	112¼
Chi & Nw 7s '30	105⅛	105
Chi Railway 5s '27	85½	85¼
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	93⅝	93⅝
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	96
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	103½	103½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102¼	102¼
Chi Un Sta 5s '44	104	104
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95⅞
Clev CC&StL 4½s E	100¼	100¼
Clev CC&StL 4s CW&M '91	91⅝	91⅝
Clev CC&StL 6s C '41	105⅝	105⅝
Colo Fuel 5s	101	101
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97½	97¼
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	99⅝	99⅝
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅞	99⅝
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	79	78⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅝	106⅝
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Cont P & B Mills 6½s '44	89¼	89¼
Crown Will Paper 6s	103	103
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	89⅞	89⅞
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	92½	92½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	97⅞	97⅞
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	98¼	98¼
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	106⅞	106⅞
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100⅞	100⅞
Cumbreland T&T 5s '37	103½	103½
Del &Hudson rfg 4s '43	96	96
Den & Rio G Con 4s '36	93½	93¼
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	91¾	90⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '62	106½	106½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅞	102⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105⅝	105⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	105⅝	105⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108⅛	108
Dodge Bros sf 6s 40	99½	98
Duke-P Power 6s '66	106⅛	106⅛
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	101	101
Erie cv 4s A '53	87¼	87¼
Erie gen 4s '96	85⅝	85⅝
Erie 5s '67	98⅝	98⅝
Erie 1st con 7s '30	103⅝	103⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	119½	119
Fla East Coast 5s '74	88⅝	86½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	108⅛	108
Goodyear 5s '57	93	93
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	116¼	116¼
Great Northern 4½s '61	101	101
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	100	100
Great Northern 7s '36	115¼	115
Greenbrier 4s	95¼	95¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	97⅝	97⅝
Havana Elec deb 5½s '51	75	75
Hudson Coal 5s '62	90	89⅞
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	107⅝	107⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	92⅝	92⅝
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	97⅝	97⅝
Ill Cen 4½s '66	101⅛	101⅛
Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	109	109
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s '63	100	100
Inland Steel 5½s '45	103⅝	103⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78¾	78⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	78⅞	78⅝
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	75⅛	75⅛
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98¼	98
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	107½	106⅞
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	107⅝	106¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	94⅞	94½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	101	101
Int Paper 6s '55	104	103⅝
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	96	96
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s	94⅛	94
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	84¼	84⅛
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	96	96
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	10⅛	10⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	78⅝	78⅝
Kayser 5½s '47	111½	111⅝
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	108⅛	108⅛
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	120	119½
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	104½	104½
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104¼	104¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅞	99⅞
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91⅜	91⅛
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	121⅛	121⅛
Long Island deb 5s '37	99⅝	99⅝
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105⅛	105⅛
L&N uni 4s '40	98	97⅞
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	106⅝	106⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	71¼	71¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99¼	99⅛
McCrory 5½s '41	101½	101⅝
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	103⅝	103⅝
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	100¼	100¼
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106⅛	106⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81½	81
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101⅞	101⅞
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102⅞	102⅞
Montana Pow d 5s	101	101
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	101¼	101¼
Mortgage Bond 5s '31	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	84⅞	84⅞
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Rad 6½s '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Ry of Mex 4s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	[illegible]	[illegible]
N O T & M 5½s B '61	104¾	104¼
N O T & M 5s '35	101	101
N O Terminal 4s '53	93½	93¼
N O T & M 5s B '54	100⅝	100⅝
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅛	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108⅝	108⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107½	107½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107⅝	107⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	108⅛	108⅛
N Y City 3½s '54 M&N	88⅛	88⅛
N Y City 3½s '54 Nos	88	88
N Y Edison 5s '44	108	108
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	117¼	117¼
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	81½	81½
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	116½	116
NY Ry Inc 6s '65	18¼	18
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	67⅝	67⅝
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅝	102⅜
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅝	110⅝
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅝	108½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102	102
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	90⅝	90½
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	104⅝	104½
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	88⅝	88⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	92⅝	92⅛
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅝	102⅝
Nor Ohio 5s '45	100	100
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	109	109
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	115⅝	115⅝
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103⅛	103⅛
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅛	105⅛
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	87⅝	87⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	98	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	93⅝	93⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	[illegible]	[illegible]
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn R R 6½s '36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn R R gen 5s '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 rcts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil Co 5s '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Ar C & Dock 5s '53 A	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	[illegible]	[illegible]
Remington R 5½s '47 war	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester Gas 7s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	98½	98⅜
St L & S F 4s A '50	[illegible]	[illegible]
St L & S F 5s B '50	101⅝	101⅜
St L & S F 5½s D '42	103½	103⅛
St L & S F 6s C '28	100⅜	100⅜
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101⅝	101⅜
St L & S F inc 6s '60	102	101⅞
St L & S F 4½s w i	97	97
St L S W con 4s '32	98	98
St L S W 1st 5s '89	101⅝	101½
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	96⅛	96⅛
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	108⅝	108⅜
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	104	104
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	103¼	103
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	65⅝	65¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	53	52¼
Seabd A L con 6s '45	84	83⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	80	79⅝
Shubert T 6s	93	92⅞
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	107	107
Shell Union 5s '47	98½	98¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	99¼	99¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	98⅛	98⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97⅝	97½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100⅝	100⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95¼	95
Sinclair Cru O 5½s	98	97⅞
So Colo Pow 6s '47	106⅝	106½
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99¼	99¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97¼	97
So Pacific 4½s rcts	99⅝	99⅝
So Ry gen 4s '56	92¼	92
So Ry gen 6½s '56	126⅝	126¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅝	106⅝
Spokane I R 5s '55	88	88
Stand Oil N J 5s '46	103½	103⅛
Stand Oil N Y 4½s rcts '51	97	96⅞
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	102⅛	102
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	100	100
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅝	107¼
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103⅝	103⅝
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '64	108	108
Third Ave adj 5s '60	59	58⅝
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	69¼	69¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	98¼	97⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
Union Pacific rfg 5s 2008	98⅝	98⅝
Union Pacific 6s '28	100⅝	100¼
U S Rubber 5s '47	93⅛	92⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	103	102⅞
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108⅝	108⅝
Uni Biscuit 6s	101	101
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98⅛	98
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102⅛	102¼
Va Ry 5s '62	109	108⅝
Wabash 1st 5s '39	105	105
Walworth 6s '45	96	96
Wash Ter 3½s	91	91
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅞	103⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	85¼	85¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	100¼	100¼
Western Un col 5s '38	104⅛	104⅛
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	105	105
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅛	101⅞
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 war	94	94
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	74⅝	74⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	103½	103½
Youngstown S & T 5s '78	100⅝	100⅝

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Mar. 10	Last Mar. 9
3½s '47	101.13	101.13	101.13	101.13	101.13
1st 4¼s '47	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.26	102.25
3d 4¼s '28	100.14	100.14	100.14	100.14	100.14
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.20	103.19	103.20	103.18
4th 4¼s rg	103.14	103.15	103.14	103.15	
US 3⅜s '47	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.29	102.27
US 3⅜s '56	107.22	107.29	107.22	107.29	107.28
US 4s '54	110.18	110.19	110.18	110.19	110.17
US 4¼s '52	115.18	115.19	115.18	115.19	115.16

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	95⅝	95⅝
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	98	98
Antioquia 2d 7s '57	98¼	98¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	99¼	99
Antioquia 7s B '45	99	98⅝
Antioquia 7s C '45	98⅝	98⅝
Argentine 5½s	97	96⅝
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92½	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100¼	100
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100⅝	100⅝
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100¼	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100¼	100¼
Australia 5s '55	98	97⅝
Australian 5s '57	97⅝	97½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103⅞	103½
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	97⅝	97⅝
Agr Mtg Bk 6s ct	92⅞	92½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	98¼	98¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101¼	101
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107½	107¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅝	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106⅝	106½
Belgium (King) 8s '45	115	115
Bergen (City) 8s '45	113⅝	113⅝
Berlin 6½s '50	99⅛	99⅛
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	96⅝	96
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '59	96¼	95⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	105⅝	105⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	97¼	97
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Brisbane 5s	95⅛	95⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	100⅝	100⅝
Brazil (US) 6½s '57	98⅝	98⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	110⅛	110⅛
Bremen 7s '35	102⅝	102½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	87⅝	87⅝
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100⅝	100½
Buenos Aires 7s '57	100⅝	100⅝
Buenos Aires 6s wi	96⅞	96⅞
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	95⅝	95⅝
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	101⅝	101⅝
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102	101⅞
Can (Dom) 5s '52	107⅛	107
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101⅝	101⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	98⅝	98⅝
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99¼	99¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	95⅛	95
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 ct	95⅛	94⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅝	101¼
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	110⅞	110⅞
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	110⅛	110⅛
Christiania (City) 6s '54	101⅝	101½
Columbia Mtg Bk 6½s rcts	91⅝	91½
Columbia Mtg Bk 7s '46	95¼	95⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	94⅞	94⅝
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	101	101
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	99	99
Costa Rict (Rep) 7s '51	98	98
Col Mtg Bk 7s '47	96	96
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	97¼	97
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	111¼	111¼
Czech (Rep) 7½s '45	105⅛	105⅛
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	111¼	111¼
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110⅝	110⅝
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98½	98½
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42 ct	99	99
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	100	100
Dresden 7s '45	101⅝	101⅝
Dutch E I 6s '47	104⅝	104½
Est R R Co 7s '54	104	104
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	96	95⅝
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	100⅛	99⅝
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Finnish A 6½s '54	100½	100¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	108¼
French Nat SS 7s '49	102⅝	102⅝
French (Rep) 7s '49	107⅞	107⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116⅝	116¼
French (Rep) 8s '45	110	110
Germ 7s '49	107⅝	107¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	93	92⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	92½	92¼
Germ GE 7s '45	104⅝	104⅛
Good Hope IA&W 7s '45	101¼	101¼
Graz 8s '54	103¼	103¼
Hamburg 6s	96¼	96⅛
Holland Am Line 6s '47	104	104
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	102¼	102¼
Hungary Mun 7s '46	96⅝	96⅝
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100⅝	100⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s A '47	98⅝	98⅛
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	[illegible]	[illegible]
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97¼	97⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	98⅛	98⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	96⅝	96⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100	99⅞
Jap (Imp Gov) 2d 4s '31	90⅝	90⅝
Jap (Imp Gov) 6½s '54	102	101⅞
Leipsig (City) 7s rcts '47	100¼	100¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Mex 4s small A '10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan Mill Mch 7s '56 war	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan (City) 6½s '52	93⅛	93
Montecatin 7s '37 war	107	106⅞
Montecatin 7s '37 x war	98	98
Montevid (City) 7s '52	103⅝	103⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	106⅝	106½
New So Wales 5s '58	95⅛	94⅞
Norway 5½s '65	100⅝	100⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	102½	102¼
Norway (King) 6s '44	102½	102½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102⅛	102
Nuremberg 6s	93¼	92⅝
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	100½	100½
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101⅝	101½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	99⅝	99⅛
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	104	104
Paris-Orleans 7s '54	104	104
Paris-Orleans 5½s rcts	96⅝	96¼
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	97⅝	97
Peru 6s '60	93⅛	93
Peru 7s '59	104	104
Poland 6s '40	84¼	84
Poland 7s '47 rcts	91	90⅝
Poland 8s '50	101	100⅝
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	108⅝	108⅝
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	114	114
Rhine Main 7s '50	102⅝	102⅝
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	101½	101¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 ct	93¼	93
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	100⅜	100¼
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	97	97
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	107½	106⅝
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '47	110	110
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	106⅝	106¼
Rome (City) 6½s '52	93⅝	93⅝
Santa Fe (Prov) 7s '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo (St) 7s '56	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Serbs Cro Slov 8s '62	[illegible]	[illegible]
Siemens 6½s ct '51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soissons (City) 6s '36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden (King) 6s '39	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss Confed 5s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93	91⅝
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	100⅛	100⅛
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	99½	99½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102⅝	102⅝
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	97⅛	97⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51 war	96⅝	96⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	99⅛	98⅝
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	109⅝	109⅝
Westphalia El 6½s '50	100⅝	100⅝
Wuerttemberg 7s '56	98⅝	98⅝

IRREGULARITY DEVELOPS IN GRAIN MARKETS

Strong Tone Gives Way to Reaction in Wheat—Rye for Export

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, March 10—The grain markets showed a generally strong tendency up to the end of the week when a wave of profit-taking hit the market following the bulge which was inspired by the government estimates on farm reserves.

May corn soared to $1 on buying incited by the government estimate of farm reserves of 1,020,000,000 bushels corn, which was about 14,000,000 bushels less than the average of the private estimates.

Wheat reserve figures caused less comment, being about the same as a year ago, while the figures on other grains were about in line with expectations. The wheat reserves were placed at 130,000,000 bushels.

The corn trade construed the farm reserve figures as extremely bullish, and there was a general rush of buying on Friday following the report which was issued after the close Thursday. Buyers became too unanimous, however, and were swamped by a flood of selling orders from commission houses. This selling caused a sharp decline from the top prices.

Corn receipts are smaller than they recently have been, but are still much larger than a year ago, while the export demand is slow, and clearances have been much less than it was expected they would be, due to the drastic falling off in Argentine shipments, which were only 532,000 bushels for the week. The comparatively low prices for hogs has modified bull sentiment in corn to some extent, also

Wheat worked irregularly upward until Friday, when there was a drive at prices which wiped out all recent gains. Rains over the winter wheat belt the last two or three days took the edge off the anxiety that had been displayed in regard to the crop reports, and there was little reserve buying force on the rallies.

A feature of the wheat trade that reflected a strong cash grain position was the fact that March wheat advanced to a premium over the May. Cash sales have been of fair proportions at Chicago, and the domestic markets continue strong, although there has been but little export trade.

Foreign buying of Manitoba wheats has been on a more active scale, and clearances of grain from North America continue large, being mostly of Canadian grain. Shipments from bonded stocks in the East have been large in spite of the heavy Argentine offerings, and premiums for Canadian wheat have tightened.

Rye made several new tops for the season on successive days early in the week, but prices also reacted toward the end of the week. This grain made big gains compared with wheat due to the export buying reported at the seaboard and to bullish reports from Germany. That country reported supplies of native rye light, with indications pointing to heavy imports between now and the end of the crop year. Export sales were quite liberal, and a little export business was done in rye from Chicago.

Deliveries so far have been small, the initial deliveries of corn being fair, but with little put out since the first of the month.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: We believe the market will carry higher in the immediate future and will gradually become more selective as it quiets down.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: Obviously it is a time to be conservative, but we believe that it will prove more profitable to focus attention on individual issues rather than the general market.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: There is no doubt large amounts of funds waiting for a suitable opportunity to make investment, but the point is that so far as our observation goes such funds are not being invested today. We consider that this is very significant.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: In view of the recent substantial rise, we would not purchase industrial stocks as a group at this level. Utility issues still show indications of steady accumulation and we would not hesitate to buy them on recessions. Railroad earnings should start to rise at this time, and an upward movement of carrier stocks appears logical.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: We feel that caution against overenthusiasm should be exercised. Too much short covering has already taken place to leave the technical position as strong as might be desirable. And too great a volume of trading has obtained not to suggest a temporary climax.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The action of yesterday's market would certainly seem to confirm our thought as to the course of events during coming weeks. While the pace of the advance may seem too rapid, it is precisely the type of movement which usually develops when a market straightens its course and proceeds on the way to new high prices. Until the proper objective points are reached, reactions are usually few and far between. Traders who disbelieve in the market's course and, after becoming bullish, wait for reactions to buy stocks, usually find that they are on the express platform after the train had passed.

Goodbody & Co., New York: In attempting to gauge the future course of the market consideration must not only be given to the fact that the shorts are definitely on the run, but also that there is a greedy bull element whose imagination is inflamed by a market such as yesterday's. In our opinion this is the final phase of a bull movement in which the last of the old guard of shorts are forced to cover and speculative confidence is restored to the point where the public overtrades. The completion of this phase may be a matter of days or weeks.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIFORNIA

Standard Oil Company of California reports for the year ended Dec. 31:

Operating income	$61,488,544	$70,840,636
Other income	2,075,774	*7,801,692
Total income	63,564,318	78,642,328
Depr. depl, etc	26,053,366	18,870,314
Fed taxes	3,300,000	4,350,000
Net profit	40,210,952	55,122,014
Dividends	33,059,507	25,192,364
Surplus	7,151,445	29,929,650

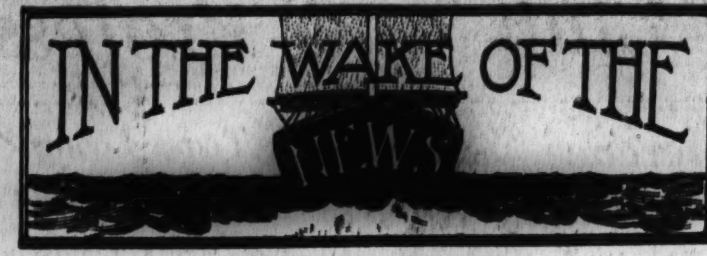
*Includes $2,122,011 from sales of securities.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

American Steel Foundries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, reports net of $4,076,094 after depreciation, federal taxes and other charges, the same as in the preliminary report, equivalent after preferred dividends to $3.34 a share on 902,745 no-par shares of common, compared with $4,675,794, or $4.00 a share, in 1926.

UNFILLED STEEL ORDERS

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP)—Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation at the close of February amounted to 4,398,189, an increase of 123,243 tons compared with the end of the preceding month.

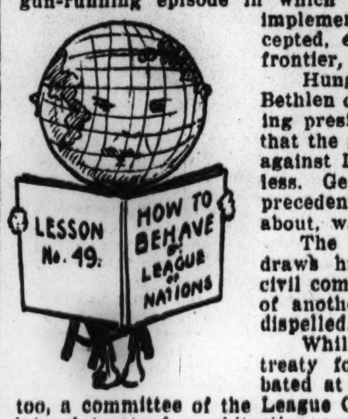


Philosophical Austria!

AUSTRIA is giving a philosophic touch to its public affairs. Not long ago, it will be recalled, Chancellor Seipel and various deputies in the Parliament had the temerity to criticize the Italian Premier for his treatment of the German minorities in southern Tyrol. They waited, as did the rest of the world, for Il Duce's retort. It came: "This time I will reply with words. The next time it will be with acts." Austrian statesmen settled back. They said, in substance, "We thought it would be worse!" Thus the incident is closed for the present.

Weathering Embarrassing Moments

WORLD interest again turns to Geneva, where the Council of the League of Nations, convening for its forty-ninth session, is proving itself adept at weathering "embarrassing situations." This gun-running episode in which several odd carloads of "agricultural implements," née machine guns, were intercepted, en route from Italy, at the Hungarian frontier, developed its delicate aspects.



Hungary disowned the shipment, but Count Bethlen destroyed the evidence although the acting president of the League Council had asked that the guns be held for inquiry. Hungary was against League investigation. Mussolini was no less. Germany was disinclined to set such a precedent. The League, it was freely bandied about, was in a hole.

The Council convenes. Mussolini withdraws his objection. Stresemann concurs. A civil commission will investigate. And the mists of another "embarrassing situation" are being dispelled.

While Secretary Kellogg's multilateral treaty for the outlawry of war is being debated at the European capitals and at Geneva, too, a committee of the League Council has adopted a draft of a multilateral treaty for arbitration and conciliation.

The League has invited Spain and Brazil to return to the fold.

Briand to Kellogg to Briand

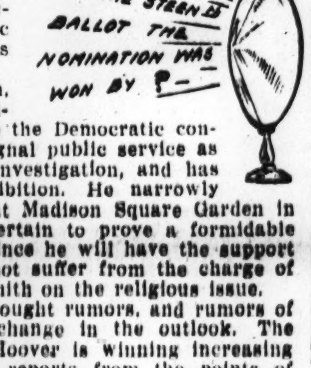
NEGOTIATIONS between France and the United States are proceeding famously. The United States Senate's prompt ratification of the arbitration treaty—and the Senate, be it said, is noted perhaps more for its rejection of treaties than its acceptance of them—indicates the Government's strong desire to promote arbitration. Similar treaties will be proposed to other countries. Tangible action is also to be expected in the Franco-American outlawry of war project. French opinion is now inclined to view such an agreement as compatible with the League Covenant.

France and Spain Agree

SINCE the defeat in 1926 of Abd-el-Krim, the Riffian war leader, the administration of Tangier has resulted in some misunderstanding and friction between Spain and France. The signing of the Franco-Spanish agreement by which Primo de Rivera is given further participation in preventing Tangier from being the headquarters for plots against Spanish authority in its zone is therefore an especially welcome accord.

Renders Forecast Futile

THE observer of the American political scene is having a difficult time of it. As the time for the nominating conventions approaches, the field of avowed candidates is becoming more complex, and the circumstances which are likely to govern the nominations are by no means lending themselves to simple analysis. The two most clearly discernible developments of recent days tend to complicate the picture in both the Republican and Democratic parties and to render forecast as futile as Alabama's 24 votes for Underwood.



For one, the entry of Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana, as an active candidate, brings the dry issue squarely before the Democratic constituency. Senator Walsh has rendered signal public service as the prosecutor of the Teapot Dome oil investigation, and has long been an ardent supporter of prohibition. He narrowly escaped the vice-presidential nomination at Madison Square Garden in 1924. A Roman Catholic, Mr. Walsh is certain to prove a formidable convention opponent of Governor Smith, since he will have the support of much of the dry democracy, and will not suffer from the charge of seeking to block the choice of Governor Smith on the religious issue.

From the Republicans the week has brought rumors, and rumors of rumors, with but very little superficial change in the outlook. The evidence on the surface is that Herbert Hoover is winning increasing popular support for his candidacy. The reports from the points of political maneuver are that the party machine remains in the main adamant to the Hoover following and is definitely seeking to block his nomination. New York State leaders particularly are still toying with the idea of drafting President Coolidge for another term.

As a matter of fact, it's safer to do more observing and less writing about it.

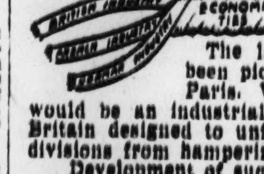
News That Does Not "Break"

WHEN an event occurs it is not difficult to cover it. When a word is spoken it is easy to chronicle it. But the most important news is frequently found in no single happening and in no single pronouncement. Such was the character of a symposium of articles which appeared lately in the Monitor. This symposium clarified a problem which is today confronting European and American nations alike. It is news which, happening every day, never actually "breaks." The problem is one of retaining and extending prosperity.

A new phase of the economic equation is being approached. It concerns consumption rather than production, and more particularly means to increase consuming power. It concerns the need of properly using industrial savings so that industrial expansion and public buying power can be kept in step. It seeks to transform the traditional business cycle to a straight line of prosperity.

Industrial Ties Bridge Political Gaps

THE cumulative effect of dispatches from the European capitals is to show that the continental nations, however diverse may be their political and cultural interests, are finding their industrial needs a common meeting ground. Economic ties are gradually taking the shape of formal agreements, all, it should be observed, looking toward the control and extension of markets.



The latest proposal emanates from Berlin, and has been picked up and discussed with friendly concern in Paris. Why not, it is asked, a new triple alliance? It would be an industrial alliance between France, Germany and Great Britain designed to unite Europe industrially and to prevent political divisions from hampering commercial co-operation.

Development of such an alliance of economic interest is apparently in line with the formation of the numerous industrial combines during the past two years. The movement found expression in 1926 with the establishment of the continental steel cartel, which has been followed by similar combinations among the producers of such products as chemicals, aluminum, and raw silk. It is likely that an economically united Europe, even as the economically unified United States, would be an asset to world trade.

Circumstances Compounded

TRYING circumstances for the British Colonial Office have compounded themselves in the Far East. The Simon Commission to work out a closer harmony in British-Indian relations is still meeting a boycott in some quarters. The Egyptian Government has just rejected the proposed Anglo-Egyptian treaty designed to provide for British military protection of the Suez Canal. Egypt is opposed to having her independence qualified by the presence of British troops, and Great Britain has replied with a note stating that withdrawal is not possible under present conditions. From Arabia come reports that Ibn Saud, native King, is backing raids against the British mandated territories of Koweit, Irak, and Transjordan.

J. R. D.

PHILADELPHIA-DETROIT AIR LINE IS ASSURED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—That there will be a regularly established air route carrying passengers and freight between this city and Detroit by fall, William B. Stout, president of the Stout Air Services, Inc., which is Henry Ford's official connection with the flying industry, has just been announced here.

"We will be operating here this fall," he said, "on a regularly established passenger and freight service that will link this city with Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit." Mr. Stout added that prior to the established service, his company would inaugurate a pleasure service that will be followed by week-end flights between here and Detroit and intermediate cities on the route.

COTTON TRADE CRISIS CONTINUES IN ENGLAND

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—A plan of balloting within the American section of cotton spinners on the advisability of adopting short time has been abandoned, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners is informed. The announcement was made that the idea was abandoned mainly because it was feared that it would be impossible to get the necessary majority of 80 per cent in its favor.

No further action has been taken regarding the breakdown last week of the conference between representatives of employers and trade unions on the crisis in the cotton trade. Today's meeting of the federation decided to leave the next step in the matter to the wages committee, an attitude which is accepted to mean that there is no inention on the part of the masters to force matters by resorting to a lockout.

INVESTMENTS

Securities to safeguard your savings

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
Founded in 1865
BOSTON PROVIDENCE
NEW YORK NEWARK

WARSAW ISSUES $10,000,000 LOAN

Boston Bankers Offer 7 Per Cent Bonds Monday—Are Well Secured

The First National Corporation of Boston and Stone & Webster and Blodget on Monday will offer a new issue of $10,000,000 City of Warsaw, Poland, 7 per cent 30-year sinking fund external gold bonds, at a price to be made public Monday.

It is expected that a heavy oversubscription will be recorded, in view of the generous yield afforded, and also because of the safeguards that the Republic of Poland is covenanting to maintain in order to aid the city in fulfilling its obligations.

This is the first and only funded obligation of the City of Warsaw payable in foreign currency. The bonds are specifically secured by a first charge on four of the chief revenues of the city. The State also undertakes to place no obstacle in the way of the city fulfilling the debt terms and will withhold from the city the city's share of income tax and commerce and industry tax, and pay the same over to the accredited fiscal agent in the event of the city defaulting on the bonds.

Total funded indebtedness of the city, including this issue, is equivalent to $19,000,000, or less than $19 per capita, and the annual debt service charges amount to less than one-eighth of the annual revenues. Value of city-owned properties exceeds $65,000,000.

A cumulative sinking fund has been provided that will retire the bonds at or before maturity. They are redeemable at the option of the city as a whole or in part on any interest payment date at 105 per cent if redeemed on or before Feb. 1, 1931, at 104 if redeemed thereafter and on or before Feb 1, 1934, at 103 if redeemed on or before Feb. 1, 1937, and thereafter at 102 with accrued interest.

The city of Warsaw has a population of fully 1,000,000, by far the largest city of Poland, and is the financial, commercial and educational center of the state.

More than 2500 industrial concerns are established in or near Warsaw and practically all the banks in Poland are located there. The city has some 300 schools with an average attendance of 98,000, and contains the University of Warsaw and four technical colleges.

The purpose of the issue is to build municipal halls, stockyards, tramways and expand gas and water works. Application will be made to list the bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

NORTH WESTERN R. R. VALUE $487,870,700

I. C. C. Figure as of June, 1917—Contest Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—A final valuation of $487,870,700 for the Chicago & North Western Railroad, as of June, 1917, was fixed Saturday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The company, which operates an extensive system in the Northwest contended for a valuation of $508,321,494, but the commission's action confirmed its earlier tentative findings.

The North Western's capitalization on the valuation date was $370,132,258, while its book investment was $388,871,654. Included in the final vote was a figure of $87,129,680 which the commission determined as proper for the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, the principal subsidiary of the North Western.

If the commission's figures stand the final test of court litigation, they will represent a base for the making of rates on the North Western. Most of the larger railroads, however, are expected to join in a legal contest against the commission's findings on valuation.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The statement of condition of the New York Clearing House banks for the week ended March 10 follows:

ACTUAL CONDITION		Decrease
Sur resv def	$5,021,880	$6,025,960
Loans, etc	6,147,219,000	45,098,000
Csh in own vlt mem	39,737,000	†2,722,000
Res in FR bks mem	637,512,000	2,642,000
Res in FR Bk mem	626,183,000	18,194,000
Res in own vlt S I	9,514,000	421,000
Res in dep S I	10,866,000	184,000
Net dem dep	4,826,941,000	86,296,000
Net time deps	760,602,000	16,900,000
Circulation	24,470,000	†47,000
Aggre resv	646,565,000	18,799,000
U S dep deduct	2,738,000	1,831,000
AVERAGE CONDITION		
Surplus reserve	$3,647,330	$1,595,340
Loans, etc	6,156,862,000	†8,863,000
Csh in own vts mem	38,625,000	674,000
Res in own vlts S I	10,167,000	429,000
Res in dep S I	10,737,000	536,000
Net dem dep	4,850,902,000	3,042,000
Net time deps	762,995,000	17,052,000
Circulation	24,461,000	†1,000
Aggre resv	658,466,000	3,607,000
US dep deduct	3,484,000	4,374,000

†Increase.

COLLATERAL BANKERS

Collateral Bankers, Inc., did a total business last year of $13,709,660, compared with $7,753,016 in 1926, a gain of about 77 per cent. The directors approved the opening of 24 new subsidiaries in 1927 in 11 states, affording an additional trading population of more than 3,500,000, bringing the total trading population served to about 15,000,000. The securities of Collateral Bankers are handled in Boston by Henry Lawrence Green, 60 State Street.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM

California Petroleum Corporation reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, of $7,815,181 after depreciation, depletion, interest, federal taxes, etc., compared with $6,008,367 in 1926.

Money may be withdrawn in times of need

First Mortgage Demand Bonds are secured by mortgages on homes that are paid off monthly. Such investments offer the greatest possible security for all savings, large or small and the highest per cent return in interest.

These Bonds are available in denominations of $100, $500 and $1000. Interest coupons are payable quarterly and may be cashed thru any bank.

Full information on request for folder M

ORLANDO LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY
Under Supervision of State Banking Department
Wall Street Orlando, Florida

6% Semi-Annual Compound Interest
On Savings Accounts and Coupon Certificates

Every Mail Box Our Branch
Mail Deposits, Any Amount, Any Time. Available on Request.
Under Supervision State Superintendent of Banks

Guaranty Savings & Loan Association
12 Commerce Street
Montgomery, Alabama

BANK BY MAIL
START AN ACCOUNT IN OUR
5% SAVINGS DEPARTMENT 5%
Last Dividend at the Rate of
Interest begins the first day of each month.
Checking Accounts—Safe Deposit Boxes
Medford Trust Company
MEDFORD SQUARE
Three Branches
West Medford Stevens Sq. Magoun Sq.

INVESTORS GET BACK $3,500,000 FOR BAD STOCKS

Chicago Protective Bureau Closes 25 "Shady" Concerns

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Closely pursuing the vendor of fraudulent securities, the Investors' Protective Bureau of Chicago, in its last fiscal year, brought about the closing of 10 bucket shops and 15 brokerage concerns of doubtful reputation and caused the return of nearly $3,500,000 to investors, it is reported by its manager, Mortimer C. Grover.

Restitution of this amount was made either in cash or in the market value of the securities exchanged. Restitutions last year proved somewhat higher than usual, because a considerable part of the securities concerned belonged to a large issue in technical violation of the State blue sky law, rather than a deliberate attempt to defraud.

The bureau has not been content with seeking to close irresponsible concerns, Mr. Grover said, but has aimed to protect the investor by attempting to get back his investment without any expense to him.

Mr. Grover reported that in moving against bucket shops the bureau had found injunction proceedings filed by the office of the state attorney-general more effective, as a rule, than prosecution.

For getting rid of questionable securities houses, cancellation of the state license required for operation was often resorted to during 1926.

Co-operation with local newspapers in censoring their financial advertising continues one of the bureau's most important functions. During the eight years it has been operating, it reports more than $400,000,000 of advertising copy descriptive of questionable oil, mining and other alleged securities rejected as a result of its advisory censorship.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, March 10—Money was 4½ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 4 3-16 per cent; three months bills, 4⅛ per cent.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

NATALIE LOSES TO DUROCHER

Undefeated Players in Pocket-Billiard Tournament Reduced to Three

PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARDS STANDING

	W	L	HR	Ave	P C
E. R. Greenleaf	3	0	68	15	5-8 1,000
F. J. Taberski	2	0	55	13	8-9 1,000
Erwin Rudolph	2	0	80	8	5-15 1,000
Onofrio Lauri	3	1	66	17	6-7 .750
Pasquale Natalie	2	1	23	6	11-19 .667
O. P. Durocher	2	1	29	8	13-14 .667
A. J. Ponzi	1	2	35	12	5-10 .333
H. J. Wood	1	4	38	7	6-17 .250
H. B. Oswald	0	3	30	9	1-10 .000
J. M. Concannon	0	4	19	8	5-7 .000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—E. R. Greenleaf of New York, former champion, who had a hard time winning his third game Friday night, faces another formidable contest tonight in the tournament for the United States professional pocket-billiard championship here. Greenleaf is to meet O. P. Durocher of Marshalltown, Ia., in the last of four games scheduled for today.

H. J. Wood of Duluth, competing in his first title tournament, led Greenleaf a strenuous pace Friday night, though the former champion won, 125 to 116 in 19 innings. Greenleaf was not in stroke at the start and Wood took full advantage of it, gaining a lead of 47 to 7 in six innings. In the twelfth Wood still led, 77 to 32, and after losing the lead regained it 116 to 114 in the eighteenth. Wood had half a dozen chances to go out, but each time missed an apparently easy shot that saved Greenleaf for another inning.

Wood earned tribute from the crowd as a great shot maker, but his weakness of poor position play proved his undoing. Greenleaf's high runs, 41 and 36, and the steadier play of the Duluth entry. The score by innings:

E. R. Greenleaf—[illegible]—125. Innings—19. High Run—41. Scratches—3. Safeties—[illegible].

H. J. Wood—[illegible]—116. Innings—19. High run—38. Scratches—[illegible]. Safeties—[illegible].

Three respectable runs starting in the fifth inning, earned A. R. Ponzi of Philadelphia a winning advantage over H. B. Oswald of Pittsburgh, and he went out in the tenth, 125 to 91. Ponzi's runs were 35, 35 and 35 consecutively, leaving him only 14 more to get for victory.

A. R. Ponzi—[illegible]—125. Innings—10. High run—35. Safeties—[illegible].

H. B. Oswald—[illegible]—91. Innings—10. High run—30. Safeties—3.

Another fast game in which safety tactics were almost wholly lacking was won by Onofrio Lauri, New York state champion, 125 to 61 in 8 frames against J. M. Concannon of Washington, D. C. Lauri's high run of 44 carried him to the finish, the game requiring only an hour and eight minutes. The score by innings:

Onofrio Lauri—0 0 28 26 6 3 s 18 44—125. Innings—8. High Run—44. Safeties—1.

J. M. Concannon—16 12 14 19 0 s 0—61. Innings 7. High Run—19. Safety—1.

Much safety play featured the victory of O. P. Durocher, Marshalltown, Ia., over Pasquale Natalie of Baltimore, 125 to 36. In the 14 innings, Natalie stepped to the table only three times without shooting a safety. Only once did he score without retiring on a safety or a scratch. Durocher shot steadily, his high run being 29. The score by innings:

O. P. Durocher—s 0 s s 2 12 28s s 25x 16s s s, 29 14—125. Innings—14. High run—29. Scratches—1. Safeties 8.

Pasquale Natalie—s s 1s 2s s 23 3s s s 0 s s 2s 6x—36. Innings—14. High run—23. Scratches—1. Safeties—[illegible].

BOSTON TEAM IN THE FINAL ROUND

To Meet Gould and Wright for Court Tennis Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Boston team, which was formed at the last minute, won its way to the final round of the United States court tennis doubles championship at The Racquet Club here Friday. Channing Frothingham and George W. Wightman, the Bostonians, easily won from Russell and J. T. Thayer of Philadelphia in straight sets, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

Wightman and Frothingham are scheduled to meet Jay Gould and W. C. Wright Jr. of Philadelphia on Saturday for the title. Gould and Wright are the title defenders. They defeated Stanley W. Pearson and W. F. Robinson of Philadelphia Friday in the other semifinal round match, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2. The summary:

UNITED STATES COURT TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP—
Semifinal Round

Channing Frothingham and George W. Wightman, Boston, defeated Russell and J. T. Thayer, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1, 6—1.

Jay Gould and W. C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, defeated Stanley W. Pearson and W. F. Robinson, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2, 6—2.

TWO FEATURE GAMES IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

When the Boston Bruins and New York Rangers meet at the Boston Arena tonight one of the most important clashes of the season is due. The Rangers and Bruins have alternated the lead of the United States division several times this season and since Rangers have already lost two games this week and are only two points behind the locals their effort to enter a tie for the top tonight will be a strong one.

Another game to be played, in the Canadian division, listed to take place in Montreal between Canadiens and Maroons, rivals the local game for interest. Maroons are only three points behind Canadiens and a win will cut that lead to only one.

Several hard games have already been played by the Bruins and Rangers with the locals winning twice, tying twice and losing once. If Rangers win tonight, which is their last regular scheduled game this season, they will have obtained an even number of wins, losses and ties with the Bruins.

PITTSFIELD GETS COLLEGIAN

PITTSFIELD, Mass. (AP)—The latest acquisition of the Pittsfield Eastern League Baseball Club, announced at the club office, is Charles F. Breslin '28, last season star shortstop for the Columbia University nine. Breslin was credited with a batting mark of .320 last spring with Columbia and comes highly recommended by A. J. Coakley, Columbia coach and former Pittsfield manager. Since H. L. Gehrig came into the Eastern League from Columbia a few years ago, the various club owners are willing to look at any promising player who graduates from there. Breslin will report with the other Pittsfield players at Fenway Park, Boston, March 26.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

R. I. State 36, Brown 34.
Wisconsin 32, Illinois 22.
Missouri 37, Oklahoma A. & M. 33.

Pacific Coast Conference Has Fine Basketball Race

University of Southern California Enjoys Its First Championship Title in This Sport—M. E. Snider, University of Washington, High Scorer

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE BASKETBALL STANDING
Championship Playoff

College	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
So. California	2	0	80	76	1.000
Washington	0	2	76	80	1.000
Northern Division					
Washington	9	1	346	238	.900
Oregon	8	2	314	254	.800
Montana	4	6	313	366	.400
Idaho	4	6	296	287	.400
Oregon State	4	6	274	252	.400
Washington State	1	9	204	350	.100
Southern Division					
So. California	6	3	305	279	.667
California	6	3	280	261	.667
California (L. A.)	5	4	308	291	.555
Stanford	1	8	207	269	.111

For the first time in the history of the Pacific Coast Conference, University of Southern California is enjoying the basketball championship of that organization and the season of 1928 will go down in history as one of the most interesting and hardest-fought that the P. C. C. has yet held in that popular indoor competition. The result comes as a decided surprise, as the Trojans were hardly expected to win the championship of the southern division, to say nothing of capturing the Conference title by defeating the northern-division champions in straight games.

There was very little to chose between the two teams in the final round and, had the games been played at Seattle, Wash., the home-court of University of Washington, the result might easily have swung to the credit of the Huskies. Four points only separated the two teams so far as the total for both games was concerned, the margin in the first game being three points and that in the second one. The results of the divisional games follows:

Southern California 53, Washington 50.
Southern California 27, Washington 26.

The race for the championship of the southern division and the right to play the winner of the northern division, was a great battle from start to finish. It ended up with Southern California and University of California in a tie for first place with 6 victories and 3 defeats each. Based on an agreement that the college which won the most games from the other should have the right to meet the northern winner, in case one or more finished the division race in a tie, Southern California advanced to meet Washington without the necessity of a playoff, as it had won two of the three games it played with California. University of California at Los Angeles was only one game behind the two leaders, with Stanford University a poor fourth, as it won only one of its nine games and that was the game that kept California at Los Angeles from finishing in a triple-tie with the Trojans and Golden Bears.

To give some idea of the closeness of the race, Southern California defeated California twice in three games and then lost two out of three to California at Los Angeles, while California won two out of three from California at Los Angeles. The results of the southern division games follow:

So. California	42	California	31
California	28	So. California	18
So. California	39	California	29
California	35	California (L.A.)	34
California (L.A.)	48	California	36
California	33	California (L.A.)	26
California	31	Stanford	25
California	29	Stanford	12
California	28	Stanford	17
So. California	45	California (L.A.)	35
California (L.A.)	34	So. California	27
California (L.A.)	47	So. California	37
So. California	29	Stanford	25
So. California	34	Stanford	23
So. California	34	Stanford	27
California (L.A.)	29	Stanford	22
California (L.A.)	28	Stanford	22
Stanford	34	California (L.A.)	27

While the race for northern division honors was a good one, it was not as close as that in the southern. Washington won with the loss of only one game and that was to University of Oregon in their second meeting, after the title had been decided, by only two points. Oregon finished second, due to dropping a game to Oregon State Agricultural College by the close score of 25 to 24. These two teams were easily the best in the northern division.

State University of Montana, University of Idaho and Oregon State finished in a triple-tie for third place in the standing, while State College of Washington brought up the rear with only one victory in 10 starts and that was over Oregon State. The results of the games played follow:

Washington	24	Oregon	17
Oregon	41	Washington	39
Washington	44	Montana	24
Washington	51	Montana	31
Washington	27	Idaho	19
Washington	34	Idaho	26
Washington	23	Oregon State	22
Washington	29	Oregon State	26
Washington	26	Washington St.	13
Washington	49	Washington St.	19
Oregon	36	Montana	33
Oregon	32	Montana	30
Oregon	29	Idaho	23
Oregon	32	Idaho	23
Oregon State	25	Oregon	24
Oregon	28	Oregon State	23
Oregon	33	Washington St.	16
Oregon	42	Washington St.	18
Idaho	48	Montana	26
Montana	38	Idaho	35
Oregon State	31	Montana	19
Montana	44	Oregon State	43
Montana	40	Washington St.	18
Montana	53	Washington St.	30
Oregon State	31	Idaho	28
Idaho	32	Oregon State	20
Idaho	[illegible]	Washington St.	[illegible]
Idaho	37	Washington St.	[illegible]
Oregon State	[illegible]	Washington St.	14
Washington St.	[illegible]	Oregon State	21

So far as individual scoring honors went Capt. M. E. Snider '29 of Washington has the honor of leading the standing, all games played considered. In the northern-division championship race, he scored 37 goals from the field and 17 from foul tries for a total of 91 and to this he added 12 goals from the field and six from foul tries in the two championship games, which brought his grand total up to 121 points. J. P. Mortensen '30 of Southern California, taking part in 11 games, one less than Snider, finished second with 114 points, while G. H. Ridings '29 of University of Oregon was third with 111 points in 10 games. W. A. Burr '28, Oregon State was next, only one point behind Ridings while L. G. Corbin '29, University of California, was the only other player to score at least 100 points and he finished with just that figure. The list of individual scorers follows:

Player and College	Goals Field	Goals Foul	Pts
M. E. Snider, Washington	49	23	121
J. P. Mortensen, So. Calif.	48	18	114
G. H. Ridings, Oregon	45	21	111
W. A. Burr, Oregon State	48	14	110
L. G. Corbin, California	38	24	100
J. B. Ketchum, Calif. (L.A.)	39	21	99
A. D. James, Washington	34	25	93
C. C. Overturf, Montana	40	13	93
J. D. Bruner, So. Calif.	33	19	85
W. E. Woodroof, Calif. (L.A.)	33	16	82
E. B. Kain, Montana	35	9	79
Frank McMillin, Idaho	36	6	78
Percy Bolstad, Washington	37	3	77
E. S. Chinske, Montana	26	20	72
E. D. McDowell, Wash. State	30	7	67
W. S. Milligan, Oregon	26	12	64
H. B. Stowell, Idaho	18	18	54
M. H. Berenson, Washington	20	13	53
L. R. Vincenti, Stanford	17	16	50
J. W. Lehners, So. Calif.	18	11	47
D. K. Burgher, Idaho	18	9	45
L. A. Wilds, Calif. (L. A.)	19	6	44
C. O. Smalling, Stanford	16	11	43
J. C. Dougery, California	14	15	43
E. G. Greene, Idaho	14	14	42
R. H. Dougery, California	16	10	42
Frank Wascher, Oregon St.	19	3	41
J. A. Savory, Oregon State	17	6	40
G. J. Jacoby, Idaho	12	15	39
G. R. Stevens, California	14	9	37
D. J. McCormick, Oregon	10	17	37
L. B. McCashin, So. Calif.	12	13	37
C. E. Rankin, Montana	11	13	35
A. M. Buckley, Wash. State	16	2	34
H. E. Mathews, Oregon State	12	8	32
Sam Balter, Calif. (L. A.)	11	11	31
G. R. Richards, Stanford	9	13	31
T. R. Rohwer, Washington St	10	8	28
J. L. Gilleland, Wash. State	12	2	28
R. G. Edwards, Oregon	11	4	26
P. S. TenEyck, California	12	2	26
D. E. Hartung, Oregon St.	10	5	25
J. M. Williams, Calif. (L.A.)	11	3	25
M. R. Chastain, Oregon	9	6	24
T. G. Lewis, So. Calif.	7	8	22
L. A. Wendt, Montana	8	6	22
T. L. Reynolds, Oregon	9	4	22
R. N. Brobst, Washington	7	7	21
J. W. Clark, Stanford	7	7	21
H. T. Cano, So. Calif.	8	5	21
H. C. Berg, Stanford	10	0	20
D. C. Epps, Oregon	5	9	19
H. I. Canine, Idaho	9	1	19
J. A. Mitchell, Wash. State	8	2	18
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomas Coackley, California	1	0	2
Philip Mills, Oregon State	1	0	2
F. N. Averill, Wash. State	1	0	2
B. W. Rucker, California	1	0	2
R. N. Baker, Calif. (L. A.)	0	2	2
M. G. Iverson, California	0	2	2
W. A. Wyatt, California	0	2	2
E. A. Stellmon, Idaho	0	1	1
C. E. Pipers, Calif. (L. A.)	0	1	1
C. L. Shy, Calif. (L. A.)	0	1	1
L. E. Farris, So. Calif.	0	1	1

Iowa Team Looms as Strong Winner

Qualifies Six in Conference Track and Field Preliminaries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IOWA CITY, Ia.—University of Iowa, by qualifying six men in the preliminaries Friday night, loomed as a strong winner of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association track and field meet being staged here Friday and Saturday. University of Illinois, a heavy favorite to gain first honors only placed three men in the three events.

Preliminaries in the 60-yard dash, the 440-yard run and the 880-yard run were held Friday night. Because 18 of the men entered in the 70-yard high hurdles "scratched" no preliminaries for the event were necessary although trial heats were scheduled.

Iowa placed two men each in the dash and in the quarter and half-mile runs. Illinois placed two men in the quarter-mile and one in the half, Chicago two in the dash and one in the half-mile, Michigan two in the dash and one in the half-mile, Wisconsin two in the dash, Ohio State two in the dash, Indiana two in the quarter, Northwestern one in the dash and one in the half, Purdue one in the half and Minnesota one in the dash.

No records were broken in the trials, but a new mark for the 60-yard dash was established because it was on the program for the first time in a "Big Ten" indoor championship meet. The time of 6.5s. was made by three men, Rockaway of Ohio State, Simpson of Ohio State and Larson of Wisconsin.

The feature race of the meet was the first heat of the 880-yard run which Lomont of Michigan won in 1m. 58.2s. Capt. W. P. Tooley '28 of Ohio State, one of the favorites to win the event, failed to qualify after leading the field for three-fourths of the race.

Men competing for the first time in a championship meet upset all of the expectations that went astray Friday night. Wilmoth of Iowa surprised everyone by qualifying in the 440-yard run, while Stevenson of Iowa also furnished an upset when he placed in the 60-yard dash. Rockaway of Ohio State, Moulton and Gunn of Iowa, Chapman of Michigan, Root of Chicago, Larson and Benson of Wisconsin and Martin of Purdue were other sophomores who qualified for the finals Saturday. The summary:

60-Yard Dash (preliminaries, two men qualifying for the semifinals) First Heat—Won by J. D. Rockaway, Ohio State; G. B. Hester, Michigan, second. Time—6.6s. Second Heat—Won by C. S. Gleason, Chicago; R. M. Chapman, Michigan. Time—6.6s. Third Heat—Won by F. J. Cuhel, Iowa; G. M. Benson, Wisconsin, second. Time—6.7s. Fourth Heat—Won by G. S. Simpson, Ohio State; N. R. Root, Chicago, second. Time—6.5s. Fifth Heat—Won by D. J. Larson, Wisconsin; F. E. Rhea, Minnesota, second. Time—6.5s. Sixth heat—Won by V. W. Stevenson, Iowa; E. N. Hermansen, Northwestern, second. Time—6.6s.

440-Yard Dash (preliminaries, two men qualifying for the semifinals) First Heat—Won by G. H. Baird, Iowa; R. T. Hamlett, Illinois, second. Time—52.3s. Second Heat—Won by John Kanalz, Wisconsin; A. A. Abromson, Indiana, second. Time—51.6s. Third Heat—Won by W. R. Stephenson, Indiana; Edward Nichol, Illinois, second. Time—51.8s. Fourth Heat—Won by C. E. Wilmoth, Iowa; A. R. Chambers, Illinois, second. Time—51.8s. Fifth Heat—Won by William Ramsey, Wisconsin; J. R. Smock, Indiana, second. Time—52.3s. Semifinals (three men qualifying for the finals) First Heat—Won by W. R. Stephenson, Indiana; C. E. Wilmoth, Iowa, second; A. R. Chambers, Illinois, third. Time—52s. Second Heat—Won by Edward Nichol, Illinois; J. R. Smock, Indiana, second; G. H. Baird, Iowa, third. Time—52.1s.

880-Yard Run (preliminaries, two men qualifying for finals)—First Heat—Won by A. C. Lomont, Michigan; S. H. Ponzer, Illinois, and R. B. Williams, Chicago, tied for second. Time—2m. 2s. Second Heat—Won by B. A. Martin, Purdue; J. A. Moulton, Iowa, second. Time—1m. 58.2s. Third Heat—Won by J. W. Gorby Jr., Northwestern; J. W. Gunn, Iowa, second. Time—2m. 2.1s.

CLOSE RACE NOW IN CANADIAN LEAGUE

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Stratford	23	4	12	93	50	50
Detroit	23	3	13	93	68	49
Falcons	19	3	17	87	88	41
Kitchener	18	4	17	95	103	40
Hamilton	17	5	17	95	80	39
Niagara Falls	13	10	16	81	81	36
Windsor	13	5	21	102	125	31
London	12	2	25	88	139	26

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—With each team having only three games left on the regular schedule, which will be concluded next Friday night, there are several close struggles being staged in the Canadian Professional Hockey League. Stratford went into the lead Friday night when it won from Detroit, while the Falcons, formerly of Toronto but now of Brantford, are alone in third place, with Kitchener fourth and Hamilton fifth. The spurt of the Falcons has been the feature of the last two or three weeks, as, with only eight players available, they have won six out of seven games and tied the other.

STRATFORD TAKES LEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRATFORD, Ont.—The Nationals went into first place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League race Friday night when they defeated the Detroit Olympics, erstwhile leaders, by 4 to 1. The losers scored the only goal of the first period; but from then on they steadily weakened, the locals scoring three goals in the middle period and one in the third. The victory climaxed a strong spurt by the locals which carried them from well down the standing into the leadership in the past five weeks. Horne, who scored two goals, was the star of the game.

FALCONS IN THIRD PLACE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—The Falcons of Brantford broke the deadlock for third place with the local Tigers by winning Friday night's Canadian Professional Hockey League game and dropped the losers into fifth place by winning 2 to 1. It was the sixth win in the last seven starts for the Falcons and the seventh was a tie. Both teams scored in the second period, while Cain broke the tie early in the third period. Ironstone again played a brilliant game in the winners' goal.

BROTHER DEFEATS BROTHER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—With the score 2 to 2 with less than a couple of minutes to play, Roy Burmister of the Niagara Falls Cataracts beat his brother Norman in the Windsor goal and as a result the Cataracts scored a 3-to-2 victory over the locals in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game here Friday night. Twice the losers took the lead only to have it tied by the visitors, who retain a slight chance of participating in the playoffs for the league title.

KITCHENER IN FIRST DIVISION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—The Kitchener Millionaires, who led the Canadian Professional Hockey League for the greater part of the season, went back into the first division Friday night when they defeated the locals, last year's champions, by 4 to 3. The locals scored first, but Kitchener evened the score before the end of the first period. In the second, the visitors secured a two-goal lead, but this was tied halfway through the final period, but the Millionaires soon regained the lead and held it to the end.

CHICAGO A. A. WINS TITLE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—By a score of 11 to 9 the Chicago Athletic Association defeated the Illinois Athletic Club, United States champions, in a game of water polo here Friday night for the championship of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union. They played two overtime periods at the Lake Shore Athletic Club pool to a capacity crowd of 1000. Walter Laufer of the Lake Shore was credited with a world's record of 51 1-5s. for the 100-yd. freestyle in a 75-ft. pool. This improves the mark held by John Weissmuller of the Athletic Club by 4-5s.

VERNON THIRD-TIME TITLIST

NEW YORK—Murray Vernon of the Crescent A. C., is the United States one-wall handball singles champion for the third time by defeating C. Alexander, 17-year-old P. S. A. L. handball champion, from James Madison High School, 2 to 1, on the Crescent court. Vernon won the title in 1924 and again last year.

ARTHUR NEWTON IS STILL IN THE LEAD

South African Reaches Bagdad, Calif., in First Place

BAGDAD, Calif. (AP) — Averaging nearly seven miles an hour, Arthur Newton from Rhodesia, S. Af., led the contestants into this desert point Friday to win the sixth lap of the Los Angeles-to-New York Marathon.

The stretch covered was 41.9 miles and the British campaigner made the remarkable time of 6h. 33m. 30s. Already lowest in total elapsed time since the foot racers left Los Angeles last Sunday, he added substantially to his lead, having a mark of 31h. 2m. for the 207.5 miles covered.

Newton, holder of the 100-mile running championship of England, kept up the same steady pace Friday that brought him victory in Thursday's lap. Setting his face into the sun at 7:29 o'clock Friday morning, he jogged over the long trail of dirt and gravel. Just 21 miles from Mojave Wells, the starting point, he passed Edward Gardner, Seattle long-distance star, who had showed his heels to 154 other runners and walkers until then. A stop in Ludlow to change shoes and receive attention was a costly one for the Seattle athlete, for it was then that Newton passed him.

Gardner also checked in at the control station here in good condition. His time was 7h. 15m. 40s., making his elapsed figures 34h. 1m. 36s. Newton beat the Seattle man into Bagdad by more than 3 miles.

MISSOURI CLOSES ITS SEASON WITH VICTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, Mo.—The University of Missouri basketball team closed its Missouri Valley Conference season here Friday night with a victory over the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical Arts College, 37 to 33. The Missouri team by its victory clinched second place in the Conference.

MISSOURI		OKLAHOMA A. & M.
Yunker, lf	rg	McCoy
Flamank, H. Welsh, rf	lg	Statton
Baker, Craig, c	c	Collins
Waldorf, Craig, lg	rf	King
Wright, Roach, rg	lf	White

Score—University of Missouri 37, Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical Arts College 33. Goals from field—Welsh 7, Yunker 6, Roach 3, Waldorf, Craig for Missouri; White 4, Wright 4, Collins 3, McCoy 2 for Oklahoma A. & M. Goals from foul—Yunker, Welsh, Craig for Missouri; Collins 3, White 2, Wright for Oklahoma A. & M. Referee—E. C. Quigley, St. Marys. Time—Two 20m. periods.

KOJAC BETTERS RECORD

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—The intercollegiate 200-yd backstroke swimming record was broken by George Kojac, a Rutgers University freshman, during a meet with Temple University Friday. The new mark was 1m. 5.9s., as against the old record of 1m. 6 3 5s. held by Capt. James A. House Jr. '28 of Yale.

TUFTS ELECTS HERMANN

MEDFORD—Ernest F. Hermann '29 of Adams, Mass., has been elected captain of the Tufts College varsity basketball team for 1929.

AMES RUNNERS IN A GOOD POSITION

Three Place in Half-Mile Run —M. V. Swimming Meet

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowa State College sprang a surprise in the preliminaries of two events here Friday night in the seventh annual indoor track and field meet of the Missouri Valley Conference. Nine colleges, the entire Conference with the exception of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, are entered.

Iowa State placed three runners in the half-mile run, compared with one each from Kansas State Agricultural College, University of Nebraska and University of Missouri. Six colleges each placed one in the 440-yard dash semifinals, Kansas Aggies, Iowa State, Grinnell College, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri.

Two drake field house records were broken in the preliminaries. Capt. P. W. Gartner '28 of Kansas State, broke the local 440-yard dash mark in a preliminary heat in 53.6s and A. E. Thornburg '28, Iowa State, broke the half-mile mark in 2m. 2.8s. Three qualifiers in the quarter-mile run walked to the tape when an Iowa runner tripped on a turn, leaving only three in the race. The heat was exceedingly slow, the time running over a minute.

The three Iowa State men who will run in the half-mile are Thornburg, C. H. Johnson '29 and H. L. Hoak '29.

440-Yard Dash (First Heat)—Won by P. C. Wyatt, Nebraska; R. H. Martin, Iowa State, second. Time—55.8s. Second Heat—Won by P. W. Gartner, Kansas State; W. S. Campbell, Nebraska, second. Time—53.6s. (New Drake Field House record). Third Heat—Won by J. M. McKee, Grinnell; Gordon Soderberg, Iowa State, second. Time—54s. Fourth Heat—Won by G. W. Jones, Kansas; William Kosky, Missouri, second. Time—54.8s. Fifth Heat—Won by H. K. Hursley, Missouri; E. W. Wyatt, Nebraska, second. Time—55s. First Semifinal Heat—Won by P. W. Gartner, Kansas State; R. H. Martin, Iowa State, second; J. M. McKee, Grinnell, third. Time—55.7s. Second Semifinal Heat—Won by G. W. Jones, Kansas; P. C. Wyatt, Nebraska, second; H. K. Hursley, Missouri, third. Time—[illegible].

880-Yard Dash (First Heat)—Won by L. E. Moody, Kansas State; C. H. Thompson, Iowa State, second. Time—2m. 3.8s. Second Heat—Won by A. E. Thornburg, Iowa State; C. H. Johnson, Nebraska, second. Time—2m. 2.8s. (New Drake Field House record). Third Heat—Won by J. E. Epstein, Missouri; H. L. Hoak, Iowa State, second. Time—2m. 3.8s.

Two existing Missouri Valley Conference short course records fell in the preliminaries of the Conference swimming meet held here Friday. W. E. Hideman '30, Washington University back-stroke star, swimming his heat without competition, chopped a second from the record set by Washington University in 1927, making the 15 yards in 1m. 50.8s.

The other record was set up in the 220-yard free-style preliminaries by C. M. Skinner '30, another Bear swimmer, who paddled the distance in 2m. 38.9s. This is 1.9s. under the old standard.

Hideman's record, however, will not be recognized as official unless he wins his event tomorrow, which is practically conceded to him. The Conference rules say the records must be made in competition at a regular Conference meet. Dual meet records do not count as official. He has made the distance in 1m. 49.9s.

100-Yard Free-Style (First Heat)—Won by C. M. Skinner, Washington; P. W. Goodrich, Drake, second. Time—1m. 3.2s. Second Heat—Won by L. A. Moffett, Washington; Russell Delahooke, Iowa State, second. Time—1m. 8.2s. Third Heat—Won by L. C. Cohn, Washington; I. D. Butler, Iowa State, second. No time taken. Fourth Heat—Won by Meredith Jocelyn, Kansas; Howard Sample, Washington, second. Time—1m. 4s. First Semifinal Heat—Won by C. M. Skinner, Washington; P. W. Goodrich, Drake, second. Time—1m. 3.2s. Second Semifinal Heat—Won by Meredith Jocelyn, Kansas; Howard Sample, Washington, second. Time—1m. 4.3s.

220-Yard Free-Style (first heat)—Won by C. M. Skinner, Washington; C. R. Barrum, Drake, second. Time—2m. 38s. (New Missouri Valley record). Second heat—Won by I. D. Butler, Iowa State; W. W. Marshall, Washington, second. Time—2m. 50s. 150-Yard Backstroke (first heat)—Won by W. W. Marshall, Washington; Walter Wicks, Iowa State, second. C. D. Williams, Iowa State, third. No time taken. Second heat—Won by W. E. Hideman, Washington. Time—1m. 50.8s. (New Missouri Valley record.)

UNIVERSITY CLUB WINS SECOND GAME

Strengthened by two new players, Capt. Myles J. Lane of Dartmouth College and Capt. John P. Chase of Harvard, the University Club of Boston easily defeated the Atlantics of Moncton, N. B., at the Boston Arena Friday night by a score of 4 to 1. On the previous night the visitors defeated the local sextet by a score of 4 to 3.

The University Club scored two goals in the closing five minutes of the first period. The second session was scoreless, but within seven minutes of the third period the locals added two more goals. The visitors scored their only goal halfway through the last period. The summary:

UNIVERSITY CLUB		MONCTON
Hodder, Chase, lw	rw	Clifford, E. Lane, N. Cole
Owen, Ferguson, Chase, c	c	Gould, D. James
Everett, Nelson, Clark, rw	lw	Earl Kervin, Carroll
Mullowney, Lane, ld	rd	W. James, Wilson
Perry, Hardy, Cole, rd	ld	Edward Kervin, W. James
Learned, g	g	McKenzie

Score—University Club 4, Moncton 1. Goals—Owen 2, Nelson, Hardy, for University Club; E. Lane, for Moncton. Referee—W. J. Stewart. Time—Three 20m. periods.

HIGH HURDLES RECORD EQUALED

BRUNSWICK, Me. (AP)—The world's record of 5 4-5s. in the 45yd. high hurdles, held jointly by H. M. Wells '28 of Dartmouth College and J. S. Collier '29 of Brown University, was equalled Friday night by Bernard Lucas '29 of Gardiner, Me., in the final heat of the event in the tenth annual Bowdoin College interfraternity indoor meet here. The watches of five timers coincided in Lucas' time, and these were verified by Hugh C. McGrath of the Boston Athletic Association, referee and starter of the meet. Lucas represented the Beta Psi fraternity in the event.

WEST POINT POLICY UNCHANGED

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Any idea that the United States Military Academy's athletic policies, particularly those figuring in the break in football relations with the United States Naval Academy, would be altered in any way by the change in the Academy's administration was dispelled by the new superintendent, Maj.-Gen. William R. Smith, when in his first pronouncement of policy since succeeding Major-General Winans recently he made it clear that he contemplates no change of policy or departure from present eligibility standards.

HUGHES ELECTED CAPTAIN

TROY, N. Y. (AP)—Edward C. Hughes Jr. '29, of Mobile, Ala., has been elected captain of the 1928-29 swimming team at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He has been a member of the varsity for two years and specialized in the 100-yard freestyle. He has also been anchor man on the undefeated medley relay team, which set a new pool record in the opening meet against Wesleyan University.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Purdue 37, Indiana 32.

Atlantic Coast Fleet Makes Initial Invasion of Pacific

Two Interesting Series of Races to Be Staged for East-West Yachting Championship—Highly Prized Trophies Are at Stake

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—For the first time in the history of American yachting, a fleet of Atlantic coast racing craft and a band of New York and Boston racing skippers have invaded Pacific coast waters for a series of races starting today for what has been informally called the East-West yachting championship. The fleet will include 15 of the 20 raters or Class R boats and nine six-meters, two very similar productions in size and type, but designed under different schools of yacht measurement, the former representing the Universal or American rule and the latter the International or European.

The intercoastal meet is held under the auspices of the Southern California Yachting Association off San Pedro Harbor, the Class R yachts competing for the Don Lee trophy and the six-meters for the Benjamin R. Meyer Cup, the yachts in the two series sailing on points. The winners will carry the two cups to their home clubs for a year, and the skippers will receive appropriate prizes. These class races will continue for five days with another for sail-offs. Following will be three days of team races, beginning on March 16, for a cup offered by the Skippers Club of this city.

The two series will be especially interesting not only in showing the relative ability of several schools of yacht training in skippership and boat handling, but from the fact that no less than 11 designers of fast racing yachts are represented in the 15 boats entered for the Don Lee Cup and nine which will compete for the Meyer trophy.

The following are the entries for the Don Lee Cup for Class R yachts:

Yacht	Owner and Club.
Ace	Arthur Rosseau, St. Francis Yacht Club.
Aloha	G. D. Gay, San Diego Yacht Club.
Angela	Edward Peterson, San Diego Yacht Club.
California	Edward Hilton, Newport Harbor Yacht Club.
Debra	Sylsby Spalding, Los Angeles Yacht Club.
Friendship	O. P. Churchill, Los Angeles Yacht Club.
Heather	Albert Christie, California Yacht Club.
Lady Gay	Charles Langlais, Corinthian Y. C. San Francisco.
Lady Pat	R. M. Maitland, Royal Vancouver Yacht Club.
Live Yankee	C. A. Welch, Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead.
Maribel	Samuel Dauchy, San Diego Yacht Club.
Patricia	Pierpont Davis, Los Angeles Yacht Club.
Pirate	Thomas Lee, Los Angeles Yacht Club.
Sir Tom	L. E. Geary, Seattle Yacht Club.
Zepher	Oswald Zahn, San Diego Yacht Club.
MEYER CUP FOR SIX METERS	
Ayayay	Stuart Haldorn, St. Francis Yacht Club.
Clytie	H. B. Plant, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.
Corinthian III	J. Smith, San Francisco Yacht Club.
Harpoon	Smith & Angelman, Los Angeles Yacht Club.
Lanai	C. D. Mallory, Indian Harbor Yacht Club.
May Be	Arthur Rosseau, St. Francis Yacht Club.
Priscilla	Ralph Ellis, Seawanhaka Yacht Club.
Smiles	[illegible], California Yacht Club.
(Unnamed)	[illegible] Hilton, Newport Harbor Yacht Club.

The Lanai is probably the most notable of the fleet, having made two trips to Europe and returning from the last one in 1926 with the Seawanhaka and Gold cups. The May Be captured the Gold Cup last fall and sent it to Sweden before it was sold to Rosseau.

In the Class R division the Sir Tom has had a remarkable career of 14 years, with many championships including that at Santa Barbara in 1927. The Aloha, Debra, Maribel, Heather, Lady Pat and Pirate have won important races on the coast, while the Friendship which came out late last year finished second to the Sir Tom and won all its subsequent events. From the East the Live Yankee finished second at Marblehead and then captured the New York Yacht Club Cup at Newport.

The eastern delegation of yachtsmen is headed by President C. D. Mallory of the North American Yacht Racing Union, who with J. G. Alden will sail the Lanai, while Vice-Commodore H. B. Plant of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will handle his Clytie and Vice-Commodore C. A. Welch of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead with Dr. J. H. Cunningham of Boston will be on the Live Yankee. Former Commodore Ralph Ellis of the Seawanhaka will sail the Priscilla.

On March 20 the North American Yacht Racing Union will hold a meeting at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco for the benefit of the Pacific Coast members, at which a report will be received of the Measurement Rules Committee in reference to the modification of the Universal Rule amendments to the constitution will be acted upon as well as to a proposed modification of the racing rules regarding premature start and recall. Nearly all the eastern yachtsmen will stay over for the meeting, while a general invitation has been extended to all Pacific coast yachtsmen. The Pacific coast yachtsmen may come to the Atlantic in 1929 with their yachts.

LONDON TO HAVE A HUGE HOCKEY RINK

Interest in the Ice Game Has Spread Even to Tokyo

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Work has been started on an ice rink, 85 by 286 feet, the dimensions exceeding in size the Berlin Ice Palace, on the Twickenham bank of the Thames at Richmond, to be completed in September. A public garden will adjoin the structure.

The project indicates the widespread revival of the ice sport in London, Manchester and other cities, having large, successful clubs. The new rink will be open to the public eight months of the year and will also be used for concerts and flower shows.

The architects report inquiries about possibilities of erecting similar arenas in 12 of the British provincial cities, including Glasgow and Newcastle, as well as The Hague, Geneva and Tokyo.

The appearance of American, Canadian and English ice hockey teams will be a feature of the opening at Richmond.

NORTHWESTERN WINS FROM MINNESOTA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Northwestern University won every first place but one in a Western Conference dual swimming meet here Friday night to defeat the University of Minnesota, 43 to 26. The single Gopher triumph was in the 160-yard relay in which the Minnesota quartet of S. B. Morris '28, C. O. Waidelich '30, M. M. Moody '30 and Sam Hill '28 flashed to the finish in 1m. 16 1-5s., to improve upon the "Big Ten" record for the second time in a dual meet this season. At Michigan the same team swam the event in 1m. 16s.

40-Yard Free-style—Won by Albert Schwartz, Northwestern; S. B. Morris, Minnesota, second; Sam Hill, Minnesota, third. Time—19 3-5s.

100-Yard Free-style—Won by Albert Schwartz, Northwestern; M. M. Moody, Minnesota, second; L. E. McDonald, Northwestern, third. Time—54 3-5s.

440-Yard Free-style—Won by P. J. Callopy, Northwestern; John Wicks, Northwestern, second; F. L. Lucke Jr., Minnesota, third. Time—5m. 22s.

150-Yard Back-stroke—Won by R. L. Hinch, Northwestern; N. W. Rasmussen, Northwestern, second; W. T. Wilke, Minnesota, third.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by E. C. Lennox, Northwestern; C. E. Purdy, Minnesota, second; D. R. Hayers, Minnesota, third. Time—[illegible].

Fancy Diving—Won by W. N. Colbath, Northwestern; H. W. Matson, Minnesota, second; Milton Skobba, Minnesota, third.

160-Yard Relay—Won by University of Minnesota (S. B. Morris, C. O. Waidelich, M. M. Moody, Sam Hill). Time—1m. 16 1-5s.

300-Yard Medley Relay—Won by Northwestern University (R. L. Hinch, E. C. Lennox, P. J. Callopy). Time—3m. [illegible].

VOIGT ADDS THIRD VICTORY

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—George J. B. Voigt, Washington, D. C., added the third Palm Beach golf tournament championship to his string of three victories here this season by defeating Albert Hakes, Fredonia, N. Y., 7 up and 6 to play in the Palm Beach tournament championship finals Friday afternoon. After Voigt had made the first 12 holes in 51, Hakes picked up his ball at the eleventh hole.

LAYTON WINS SECOND PLACE

NEW YORK (AP)—John Layton displaced Allen Hall from the second position in the standing in the American League three-cushion billiard tournament by defeating A. H. Kieckhefer by 50 to 27 in 44 innings. Layton had a high run of 6 to 3 for his rival. Layton holds a margin of six percentage points over Hall.

STEVENSON DIXIE TITLIST

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Benjamin Stevenson of Chicago won the Dixie amateur golf championship Friday afternoon by defeating J. E. Junkin Jr. of Miami 1 up.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL FRIDAY

Boston (A) 9, Boston (N) 8.
Philadelphia (A) 8, St. Louis (N) 7.

BRILLIANT VICTORY SCORED BY HUNTER

Downs Hennessey for Florida Title in Straight Sets

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—The determined Francis T. Hunter, United States' second ranking tennis star, brought the Palm Beach sports season to an interesting climax Friday when he captured the Florida singles title in a great give and take match with John Hennessey, Indianapolis star, 6—4, 15—13, 6—2.

Hunter's straight-set victory over the erstwhile conqueror of Henri Cochet of France was played before the largest gathering of society folk yet lured to the courts this season, practically the entire colony having turned out for the occasion. The expected thrills were forthcoming in the second set, when Hennessey put up a brilliant defensive as he foresaw his probable defeat. Time and again his returns brought waves of applause, but he, nevertheless was constantly on the defensive before an aggressive and consistent Hunter.

Later, Frank X. Shields of New York and James Van Allen of Newport and New York, defeated Hennessey and John McLean of Washington, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4, to enter the doubles finals. Hunter, paired with L. B. Rice of Newton Center, Mass., had easy sailing, defeating G. C. Shafer, New York, and J. S. Millen of Washington, 6—1, 6—1 and 6—3. The doubles finals will be played today.

HOCKEY NOTES

ACCORDING to a reported agreement made last year, the winner of the Canadian-American Hockey League will play the Canadian Professional Hockey League champion in an inter-league series in Canada this year. Last year the Canadian League champion, London, lost a series to Springfield, Canadian-American League champion, in Springfield.

University of Manitoba has displaced Fort William as representatives of the Manitoba district in the Allan Cup playoffs, having defeated the Forts two games by scores of 1 to 0 and 3 to 0. Frank Fredrickson, Boston Bruin center, is a graduate of this same university, and Eric Pettinger, present center of the Fort William sextet, is on the reserve list of the Bruins.

Reginald Smith, Maroon center, has selected an all-star team from the Canadian division of the N. H. L. and is offering a trophy to the member of a certain boys' school who selects the closest to his choice.

The Springfield Arena management announces that it has sold out the house for the Boston Tiger-Springfield Canadian-American Hockey League match there tonight. It is the first time in the history of hockey there that the entire seating plan has been sold out a day ahead of the game.

The Bell Telephone team has clinched the championship of the Railway-Telephone Hockey League by defeating Northern, 5 to 0. This Montreal industrial league exhibits fast hockey all season.

MISS FORDYCE TOPS MRS. BARLOW

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Louise Fordyce, Youngstown, O., golf star, won the championship of the Silver Foils here Friday when she defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, of Merion Cricket, many times Philadelphia champion, by one stroke. Miss Fordyce's 36-hole total was 178, a rather fair 91 on the No. 3 course being added to her 87 on No. 1 Thursday. Miss Fordyce's victory came by virtue of a birdie 3 at the last hole as the Youngstown girl sank her approach putt to stay ahead of the Philadelphian, who also returned a 91 on No. 3.

DRAPER ELECTED AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—P. H. Draper Jr. '29, of New York, star forward, is captain-elect of the United States Military Academy's 1928-29 basketball team. D. A. Stevning '29, of Wisconsin, has been named manager of next season's quintet. The cadet boxing team next season will be captained by J. G. Reynolds '29, of Utah, and managed by T. A. Broom '29, of South Carolina.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECT IS LEFT

Three Americans Survive Opening Day in Canadian Squash Racquets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—As a result of the two rounds played on the opening day's play in the Canadian squash racquets championship here, there is a decided international flavor to the remaining contests, as three American entrants, two from Boston, and five Canadians, three from this city, are left in the running.

The two Boston players, J. L. Pool and W. J. Iselin of Harvard University, are both in the top half of the draw and may meet today in the semifinal round. The feature match on Friday was the one in which H. V. P. Lewis of this city defeated H. Roy of Quebec. The summary:

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

H. V. P. Lewis, Toronto, defeated G. M. Bertram, Toronto, 15—11, 15—11, 14—15, 15—6.

P. Roy, Quebec, defeated S. H. Fellows, Toronto, 15—14, 15—14, 17—15, 15—10.

R. Quain, Ottawa, defeated H. Levy, Hamilton, 15—11, 14—15, 15—7, 15—11.

J. L. Pool, Boston, defeated W. S. Grenning, Toronto, 15—8, 15—5, 15—10.

D. Gunn, Toronto, defeated R. D. Jennings, Toronto, 15—10, 17—16, 15—5.

S. M. Greey, Toronto, defeated J. Woods, Toronto, 15—6, 15—4, 15—13.

W. J. Iselin, Boston, defeated C. T. Clark, Toronto, 15—7, 15—8, 15—3.

F. Duchesneau, Montreal, defeated A. W. Ham, Toronto, 15—7, 15—8, 15—3.

H. Gadbois, Montreal, defeated Scandiffo, Toronto, 15—6, 10—15, 15—16, 15—10, 15—8.

A. R. Martin, Hamilton, defeated D. G. Ross, Toronto, 15—6, 10—15, 13—16, 15—10, 15—11.

W. W. Stratton, Toronto, defeated A. A. Crawley, Ottawa, 15—5, 15—8, 15—2.

A. W. Smith, Buffalo, defeated R. McKay, Hamilton, 15—8, 11—15, 18—9, 15—11.

P. H. Greey, Toronto, defeated R. Greenshields, Montreal, 15—9, 18—17, 9—15, 15—8.

W. M. Vickers, Toronto, defeated J. H. Chipman, Toronto, 15—10, 15—15, 15—[illegible].

H. D. Lancaster, Quebec, defeated R. M. Lash, Toronto, 15—8, 15—11, 15—13.

J. Elliott, Hamilton, defeated H. P. Lee, Toronto, 15—8, 15—11, 15—9.

Second Round

H. V. P. Lewis, Toronto, defeated P. Roy, Quebec, 15—11, 15—11, 14—15, 15—[illegible].

J. L. Pool, Boston, defeated R. Quain, Ottawa, 15—[illegible], 15—8, 15—[illegible].

S. M. Greey, Toronto, defeated D. Gunn, Toronto, 15—5, 15—4, 15—10.

W. J. Iselin, Boston, defeated F. Duchesneau, Montreal, 18—15, 15—14, 15—7, 15—10.

A. R. Martin, Hamilton, defeated H. Gadbois, Montreal, 15—11, 15—7, 15—8.

A. W. Smith, Buffalo, defeated W. W. Stratton, Toronto, 15—10, 15—11, 15—8.

W. M. Vickers, Toronto, defeated P. H. Greey, Toronto, 15—12, 15—11, 15—10.

H. D. Lancaster, Quebec, defeated R. J. Elliott, Hamilton, 15—9, 15—7, 15—10.

WISCONSIN FINISHES IN THIRD-PLACE TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Taking the lead when H. G. Hotchkiss '29 dropped in a basket during the first minute of play, the University of Wisconsin basketball team led the University of Illinois all of the way and won the last Western Conference contest of the season for both teams, 32 to 22. Wisconsin's short-passing combination and tight defense held the Illini at bay throughout, the score at the half being 20 to 14.

The victory gives the Badgers a tie for third place with Northwestern University with a record of nine victories and three defeats. Capt. L. R. Behr '28, playing his last basketball game for Wisconsin, led the winners with five field goals, while H. E. Foster '30 aided by four shots from the floor. J. D. How '28 scored the most for the Illini with seven points. The summary:

WISCONSIN		ILLINOIS
Andrews, Tenhopen, lf	rg	Mills
Behr, rf	lg	Derment, Gamble, Solyom, Pribble, Bergenson, Drew, Cann
Foster, c	c	Deimling
Nelson, Doyle, lg	rf	How
Hotchkiss, rg	lf	Dorn

Score—University of Wisconsin 32, University of Illinois 22. Goals from field—Behr 5, Foster 4, Tenhopen 2, Hotchkiss 2 for Wisconsin; How 3, Dorn 2, Deimling 2, Cann 2, Mills for Illinois. Goals from foul—Hotchkiss 3, Doyle 2, Tenhopen for Wisconsin; How, Cann for Illinois. Referee—J. J. Schommer. Umpire—J. J. Moloney. Time—Two 20m. periods.

PICK-UPS

WITH the Cleveland Indians looking about for a first baseman, it would not be surprising to see J. I. Judge of the Senators line up at first for the Indians when the season opens. Washington does not need both Sisler and Judge, and Sisler is needed much more at first base than in the outfield. Cleveland is not satisfied with George H. Burns, it is understood.

For the first time in 21 years the Washington Senators are in training in the South without Walter P. Johnson, veteran pitcher.

On Sunday, March 11, the Western Association will hold a business meeting to adopt a playing schedule. The Western Association is a six-club circuit this year.

Capt. I. W. Roble '27, second baseman of the University of Southern California nine last year, is to play with Seattle of the Pacific Coast League. He signed with the professionals about the first of February.

LAFAYETTE ELECTS TWO

EASTON, Pa.—Hazard D. Leisenring '29, of Kingston, and Thaddeus G. Yates '29, of Atlantic City, have been elected to captain Lafayette College's basketball and swimming teams, respectively. The honor was bestowed upon Yates for the second time. Both men are juniors.



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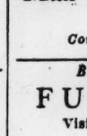
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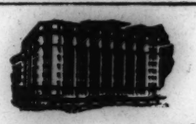
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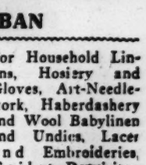
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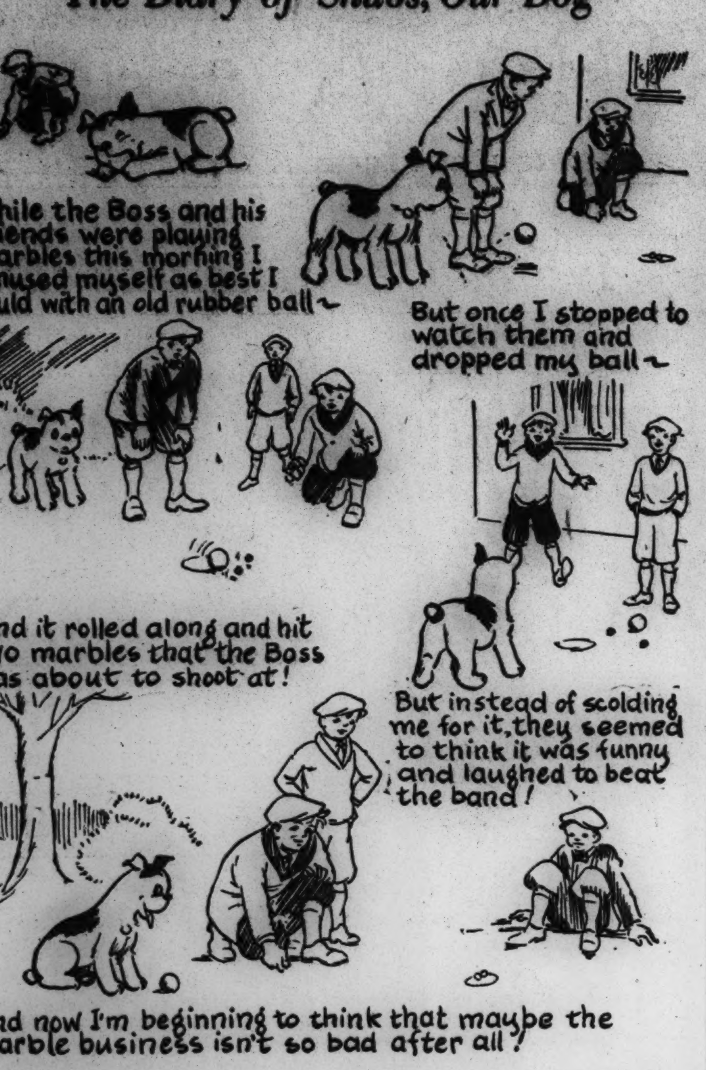
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The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Sunset Stories

Jimmy Tortoise Wakens Just in Time

IF YOU had been in the garden in which Jimmy Tortoise lives, and if you had watched a certain little sparrow—Jimmy's pet sparrow—you would have noticed that she had been hovering around Jimmy's own particular corner of the garden ever since the flowers and the trees had donned their new spring frocks. Of course she had a reason for this behavior, in fact she had two reasons. One was that she wanted to be the first to welcome him when he awoke, and the other—well, just wait and see!

"Sweet-sweet," she chirped one bright morning as she noticed that he moved a teeny weeny bit; but that was all he did that day.

"Sweet-sweet, tweet-tweet," she sang another morning as he turned round lazily; but he only went to sleep again.

"Sweet-sweet, tweet-tweet, sweet-sweet, sweet-sweet, tweet-tweet," she chattered excitedly as she hopped around him when finally he was wide awake. "I am so glad you have wakened."

Jimmy looked wonderingly at her as he said, "Good-morning, Friend Sparrow, it is surely very kind of you to welcome me thus, but why are you so excited?"

"Oh, Jimmy!" she exclaimed, "I was so afraid you would not waken in time for our spring concert."

"Ah!" cried Jimmy with much interest. "I missed it last year, but the robin who stays here all summer told me about it. When are you having it?"

"This very morning. You'll come along, won't you? I'll go and tell the others," and away she flew.

Jimmy wibble-wobbled onto the lawn and down by the flower beds, greeting all his garden friends along the way until he came to his particular friend the Rose Bush.

"Good-morning, Friend Rose Bush!" he greeted.



"I Am So Glad You Have Wakened."

"Good-morning, Jimmy!" she replied, "I am pleased to see you again."

"Pet Sparrow tells me you are about to have your spring concert," remarked Jimmy.

"Yes," she replied; "you are just in time. Will you stay by me?"

"Thank you, sweet Rose Bush," said Jimmy, "I will."

The rose bush told the sparrow to remind the flowers to ring their bells, and in a second the garden was a-jingle with sweet music which was the sign for the concert to begin.

Jingle jangle jangle jingle,
Sweet the music that we play,
Jangle jingle jingle jangle,
Come and sing your songs today!

So sang the flowers as they rang their bells, and the robin at once began to sing a sweet little song of his own about the snow and the frost, and how kind people had fed him all the winter through.

Then old Sammy Starling sat on the bird shelf, like a judge, and gave a recitation which made them laugh. After which Tony Toad gave a wonderful exhibition of long-distance jumping, which really was very clever even for a toad. A thrush followed him with a glorious song about spring-time, but being rather shy she went to the top of a telegraph pole in the next garden.

Then came the Tomtit family with a very skillful acrobatic performance first on a coconut shell and then on a piece of suet hanging on a string—they were not at all shy, but, of course, acrobats never are.

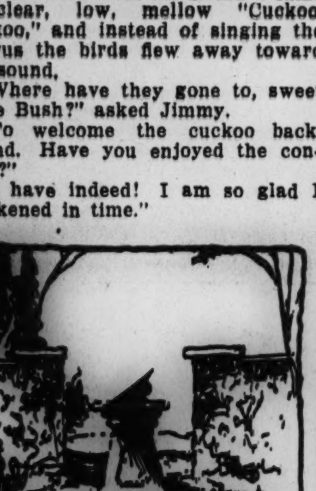
Little Pet Sparrow was next induced to tell the story of how she had missed her mother one night when she was a baby sparrow, and how Jimmy had let her sleep in his cosy box in his own particular corner of the garden; and very nicely she told it, too.

When they had finished discussing this topic, a beautiful sleek blackbird stepped forward and sang a lovely song about summer-time and sunshine, after which they were just about to commence a chorus to finish up with when from the distance came a clear, low, mellow "Cuckoo, cuckoo," and instead of singing the chorus the birds flew away toward the sound.

"Where have they gone to, sweet Rose Bush?" asked Jimmy.

"To welcome the cuckoo back, friend. Have you enjoyed the concert?"

"I have indeed! I am so glad I awakened in time."



The Rescue

New Brunswick, N. J.

THE river had frozen over, and now was thinning in spots. Allan, aged 12, was playing along the shore and carefully testing the ice to see if it would hold.

Suddenly, not far from him, he heard a crash and saw his dog had fallen through the ice. The dog was a spaniel and a good swimmer, but he seemed unable to get out. Allan went over to the hole and encouraged the dog to keep on trying, but shortly the dog sank.

Without a second thought Allan jumped into the icy water and grabbed the dog, when to his dismay he found he had come up under the ice. But his courage did not leave him, and he struck out for the place where he knew the thin edge of the ice to be, never once losing his hold on the dog. Soon boy and dog were safe on shore.

As they came up the path to the house, they saw Mother looking very much surprised to see two soaking figures coming toward home. Before she could speak the young hero called, "I'm sorry I went in the river, Mother, but I just couldn't let Jiggs drown, you know."

MacMILLAN PARTY PLEASED AT RESULTS

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Commander Donald B. MacMillan, in response to a greeting message sent to him by the Evening Express through Station No. 1, BAY, operated by Perry T. Johnson, amateur, says the expedition, held captive by the ice in Anatalok Bay, North Labrador, has been waiting for the ice to break up and release the members for the research work which was in progress when the winter arrived.

Characterizing the work in Labrador as more valuable in results than that in the Far North, Commander MacMillan said that members of the expedition will all be sorry to start for home in August.

LINDBERGH VISITS "STREET"

NEW YORK (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, whose recent plans have been shrouded in mystery, paid a surprise visit to Wall Street Friday. He passed a large part of the afternoon in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., visiting with Henry P. Davison, an intimate friend, who is connected with the banking firm.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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LOS ANGELES—For sale, well-built, homey home, two-story, attic, cellar, furnace, 8 large rooms, 4 bedrooms; 2 garages; near school and church; lot 50x150; 3 car line, close in; Adams district; cash $7500. Owner, L. H. STONE, 1012 W. 25th Street, BEacon 7894.

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WANTED—A capable nursery governess for three children, English preferred; state qualifications; transportation paid if necessary. Address communications to MRS. KIRBY, 28 Roslyn Road, Fort Rouge, Winnipeg, Canada.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive room with a view; beautifully furnished, adjacent to bath; first-class home table and service. F-318, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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40 ACRES, 10 of which are bearing oranges and grapefruit, more than an acre bearing grapes. For information call or write to E. T. GOULD, Fruitland Park, Florida.

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N. Y. C.—Practitioner will sublease morning hours until 2 p. m.; large, light, attractive, double office. Salmon Tower Building. Chickering 2825.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office afternoons. 1609 New French Bldg., 551 Fifth Ave. (45th St.). Tel. Murray Hill 3958.

NEW YORK CITY, 33 West 42nd St.—Practitioner's office, evenings. Phone afternoons, Longacre 2365.

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BOSTON, 189 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Single and double rooms, abundance of heat; permanent or transients; near church; privileges. Copley 5937-W.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Two single rooms, second floor, third floor; pleasant house, good location. Tel. Back Bay 0091.

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Tel. Copley 3385-W

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NEW YORK CITY, West 94th—Large double room (near Central Park) private residence; home atmosphere; gentleman; $15. Riverside 6562.

N. Y. C., 138 Fort Washington Ave. (160th), Apt. 86—Single room; gentleman preferred; references. Tel. Wadsworth 3258.

N. Y. C., 178 (1366 St. Nicholas)—Sunny, heated, quiet, suitable 1-2; elevator; kitchen privileges. Washington Heights 0809. COLY.

NEW YORK CITY, 204 West 86th Street—Very attractive, warm, sunny rooms, single, double, running water, elevator. MRS. ALLAN.

NEW YORK CITY, 58 Central Park West, Cor. 66th—Attractive single room, kitchen privileges. Call evenings Susquehanna 7298.

N. Y. C., 289 West 103rd (Broadway)—Desirable sunny, quiet, outside, double room, $10; also single, $7; conveniences. MAY.

NEW YORK CITY, 984 West End (106)—Attractive large corner room, twin beds, also single. Academy 5751. WELLS.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 W. 141st St., Apt. 3 C—Comfortable, warm room, elevator, telephone, shower; $7. Audubon 6480.

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Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Hollywood—Law's News Agency.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 48 West Bay St.; Britt's Magazine Store, 1539 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; The Arcade Store, 184 Central Arcade—Schwartz News Agency, 79 East Flagler St.
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Savannah—Chas. Lamas, 44 Bull St.

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Paper-Making Machines

The largest paper-making machines in the world are reported to be in use by the Gatineau mill of the Canadian National Paper Company. They produce every 60 seconds a sheet of paper 256 inches wide and 1200 feet long.

Indianapolis News: Perhaps, after all, the city population question is not so much "How many?" but "How good?"



PENNIES MAKE DOLLARS

Penny-in-the-slot machines in the United States took in more than 3,500,000,000 pennies in 1927.

Arkansas Gazette: Neighbor who has been practicing niblick and mashie shots in his back yard finds he has the ground all nicely broken for a home garden.

The Snowshoe

The snowshoe which provides means by which the weight of the body can be distributed over a large surface of snow was first used by the American Indian.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "I was surprised when the train announcer spoke to me in English," remarked the gentleman who traveled extensively.

Grapefruit in Britain

The consumption of grapefruit in Great Britain increased tenfold between the years 1921 and 1926.

Detroit News: "Don't say 'final completion,' the 'final' is unnecessary," says an adviser in English, but what would he suggest regarding final farewell tours?

Movies in England

Approximately 3,000,000 persons visit weekly 3800 cinema theaters in England.

Atlanta Constitution: Colonel Lindbergh has the advantage of most of us. When he tires of mundane things he rises above the mob.

Dry Finland

Finland is the only European country in which prohibition exists.

THE MONITOR READER

Check Those You Can Answer

1. What is the meaning of "universal draft"?—*Editorial*..... 10
2. What may enable man to be relieved of labor and devote his time to music?—*World Opinion*..... 10
3. What does "decorous" convey that is not expressed by "seemly" or "befitting"?—*A Word a Day*..... 10
4. What noble order requires no oath of loyalty, no password, no regalia, and no dues?—*Magazine Feature*..... 10
5. How much more material did the average dress pattern require in 1918 than in 1927?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
6. Is the traditional college course considered a natural introduction to a business career?—*Education and Income*..... 10
7. How can a plain wooden stool be made attractive enough to accompany a dressing table?—*Household Page*..... 10
8. What, to Lord Cecil, "is the only effective safeguard of vital commercial interests"?—*Sayings*..... 10
9. How much less is Britain spending for military work this year than it did in 1923?—*Editorial Note*..... 10
10. Why is the academic title "doctor" seldom heard in England?—*Educational Page*..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself—What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Oblique

That is oblique which diverges from a straight line, having a slanting position. It is also used figuratively to denote an underhand, or obscure, or not straightforward method or manner.

That which deviates from the direct course may be called oblique, although such words as circuitous, tortuous, devious and crooked also indicate the opposite of directness, each with an individual suggestion.

In the fields of engineering, anatomy, astronomy and the like, oblique has definite specialized meanings, closely related, however, to the general meaning.

It is a French word taken from the Latin **obliquus**, signifying not erect. There is much discussion as to the proper English pronunciation, but the leading authorities prefer to give the second syllable the sound of "leek" rather than of "like." This syllable is accented, ob-lique'.

Sound the o as in connect
ique as eek

"His mind seems to run along oblique lines."

What They Say

VISCOUNT GREY: "Every time I look at the map of the British Islands the geographical content seems even smaller than I remembered in comparison with other countries. Yet from this small island an influence has been exercised in the world's history which has been quite out of proportion to the size of the country."

MICHAEL TEMPLE: "The most outstanding fact in our age is that in so many problems the philosopher, the mathematician, and the man of science are finding that, traveling each by his own road, they reach the same answer."

CHARLES M. SCHWAB: "To-day, with 5 per cent of the people of the world, the United States is doing half the world's business."

ROY L. SMITH: "If we all did our duty without being watched, we could cut taxes pretty low."

—A Thought for Today—

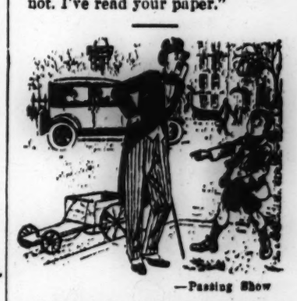
TRUSTING in Him who can go with me and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well.
—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

In Lighter Vein

The Retort Courteous

Editor (returning manuscript): "I trust you will not believe we are hard to please."

Author: "Oh, I know you're not. I've read your paper."


—Passing Show

Small Boy: "Please, mister, are you waitin' 'ere long?"

Gentleman: "Why do you ask?"

Small Boy: "'Cos if you are, would you mind keepin' yer eye on my car while I go round the corner?"

We've Been Fooled, Too

On Colonel Lindbergh's southern trip he was to return by way of St. Thomas, V. I. A three-year-old child had heard her elders talking for several days of the possibility of seeing him at Saba, Dutch West Indies, which is a short distance from St. Thomas.

On one of these days she came running into the house very much excited, and said: "Oh, come and look quick — Lindy and his mother!"

They saw two gulls flying in the distance.

Reversing the Operation

Dickie, aged two, was heard to whimper, shortly after being put to bed.

"What is the trouble, dear?" asked Mother.

"Mummie," he said, "please turn off the dark!"

Good Old Terra Firma

"So you are a landlubber," said a friend to a Negro who had just landed from an airplane trip.

"Ah sho' is!" he replied. "An' Ah's jes' findin' out how much Ah lubs it."

Don't Forget This Benefit

When snows are softly falling,
And skies are leaden gray,
No people talk on corners,
In other people's way.
—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1928 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles B. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Reapportioning Representatives

THE Census Committee of the House of Representatives took action last week to protect the House against itself and to prevent future violations of a provision of the Constitution. By the narrow vote of 10 to 8 the committee recommended a bill which would make automatic the reapportionment of representatives after each decennial census. The number of congressmen would be 435, as at present. State delegations in the House would be increased or diminished, as state populations grow larger rapidly or slowly. Thus it is hoped to avoid a recurrence of the struggle of the last seven years, during which Congress has been unable to agree on a reapportionment. There can, however, be no guarantee that after some future census there will not be an attempt to repeal the measure which is now proposed and to increase the size of the House.

Had there been no deep-seated reluctance on the part of Congress and in the country further to increase the number in the House of Representatives, a reapportionment statute would have been passed long ago. There was general agreement that 435 was large enough. Population, however, had so shifted since 1910 that if the figure 435 were retained, states would gain and states would lose members of their congressional delegations. The states that would gain did not raise strenuous objections, even though their gains were less than they would have been if the size of the House had been increased; but the states which were due to lose representatives strongly opposed a congressional statute which would give such a blow to their amour propre. To keep any state from losing representation, the size of the House would have had to be increased to 483. Twenty-five states would have gained new members. California, five; Michigan, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, four each; Illinois and Texas, three each, and the remaining eighteen states, two or one.

Jealousies on the part of the states affected by reapportionment prevented action by Congress. On Jan. 19, 1921, the House passed a measure keeping the number of representatives at 435, but the bill was not considered in the Senate. One reason assigned was the desire of the Senate for an increase in the size of the House, on the theory that the larger and the more unwieldy the House, the stronger the Senate would become. On Oct. 14, 1921, the Census Committee reported a measure which was unsatisfactory to the House and was, therefore, sent back to the committee. In April, 1926, the House of Representatives refused to consider reapportionment a matter of high constitutional privilege and to discharge the Census Committee from further consideration of the pending measure. The committee was so divided that no report could be made. Now the jockeying which has lasted for seven years results in a proposal for an automatic apportionment on the basis of the 1930 census.

For the first time Congress has failed to pass a reapportionment act within two years after the census figures were available. Previous reapportionments have been expeditious. Only once has there been a decrease in the number of members of the House. The reapportionment of 1843 resulted in a House smaller by seventeen than in the previous Congress. The first House of Representatives had sixty-five members. The 800 mark was passed in 1883. By 1901 there were 391 members. In 1911 the present number of 435 was decided upon. It is the plan of the Census Committee that that number shall be permanent. It is sixty less than in Germany and 175 less than in France and England.

Women and the Vote in South Africa

IN MOST countries the attainment of enfranchisement has signified a definite step in the recognition of the woman's movement by the general public. In South Africa, however, although women have begun to participate in public affairs, they are still without the parliamentary vote. The fault does not lie entirely with the politician but to a great extent with the women themselves. South Africa is primarily an agricultural country, and the women of the farming community do not, as yet, want the vote. Peculiar as this may sound today, it can, like most other matters, be explained and readily understood if the customs and general habits of the people be taken into consideration.

In spite of modern transport facilities, distances in South Africa are so great that opportunities for social intercourse are limited, vast areas being but sparsely populated and only partially civilized. There are many farmer folk who meet their kind only once every three months at the quarterly gathering for church services. Owing to the very bad roads in many parts of the country some of them have to travel with their families by ox-wagon for as long as a fortnight to reach the nearest church. This isolation has retained for them the faith of their fathers—a faith in which women have virtually no voice—and has kept their habits and customs simple, almost primitively so. The women indeed have no desire for the vote—they would refuse it if it were offered to them.

The women in the towns, however, feel that the time has come to join more prominently in matters of public interest. They have realized that home duties are not the only duties to consider but that the community also has a claim upon their time and thought. Women's organizations of all kinds have sprung up during the last ten or fifteen years, and the success that is being attained is worthy of praise. Women of all sections are working at reform, child welfare, mother-craft, domestic science schools, and so forth, inspired by the thought that only when the rural community has been made to see what woman can accomplish and how far-reaching her influence can be will come the acceptance of obligations.

The South African National Council of Women, a member of the International Council of Women, is striving to combine all efforts and unite all organized work of this nature. Its strength at present consists chiefly in the driving power which comes from the desire for progress. The number of established branches is still small but the individual members are zealous. They are working to unite women's associations of all nationalities, all kinds and all creeds, knowing that in a country such as South Africa, where the population consists of numerous and often widely varying elements, national unity and strength can only be obtained by international tolerance and universal good will.

Starting From Havana

RECENT discussions of the proposed treaties providing for the outlawry of war give hopeful promise of an agreement among the principal powers, that prospect being made brighter because of the understanding reached by Pan-American countries at the Havana conference this year. France, according to advices from both Geneva and Paris, is prepared to accept as conclusive and convincing the reference by Secretary Kellogg to the Havana arbitration resolution as showing that the League of Nations could condemn war as an instrument of national policy. Indeed, there is already enunciated this encouraging expression of policy by the Security Commission at Geneva as its preamble to what is described as a "model non-aggression and arbitration treaty":

> Each of the high contracting parties engages itself toward the other parties to the treaty to resort to no attack or invasion and in no case to make war against another contracting party.

But of course there are reservations. These, under existing commitments, seem to demand consideration. Hence it is provided that the treaty does not apply, first of all, to the exercise of legitimate defense; second, to action in applying Article 16 of the Covenant of the League which relates to economic sanctions, and, third, to action resulting from a decision by the League of Nations or in applying Article 15 of the Covenant, provided this action is directed against a nation which has started an attack.

There is no doubt whatever, in the viewpoint of nations signatory to the League Covenant, that the end sought through the proposed treaty is the same as that sought by the agreement which Mr. Kellogg defends, the preservation of peace. They may reasonably ask similar reservations in a treaty with the United States seeking the same end. It has been significantly observed that, although it has been made to appear that the United States stands ready to arbitrate all issues and it would never go to war, even in defense of the Monroe Doctrine, for instance, in the final analysis that country would insist upon certain reservations or limitations.

Influences have been operative in a conscious or deliberate effort to defeat the purposes of the great nations to outlaw war. Emphasis has too often been laid upon slight differences in the desire to arouse national prejudices. These cannot much longer befog the real issue. There exists, happily, the desire for peace. So long as this is expressed, the way remains open for the realization of that toward which the western world is working.

"Billy" Crane

MENTION the name of William H. Crane to any American playgoer of fifteen years' experience or more and your reward will be a reminiscent smile. For "Billy" Crane always meant an amusing evening in the theater. It may fairly be said that he was always a comedian during his half-century of stage work, for few persons remember his brief experiments with altogether serious plays, like the adapted French drama, "Business is Business." All these older playgoers remember Mr. Crane as David Harum, who could outmaneuver the sharpest of schemers in a horse trade, as the broker in "The New Henrietta," first of a long line of plays about big business, and as an irrepressible father in several comedies by George Ade.

As a comedian Mr. Crane had the ability to "hold the stage" by sheer acting authority, and that was in a day when there was far less physical action in plays than there is now. A long scene of dialogue was a joy to him, because he knew how to color and shade every word within the point of view of the character he was playing. There was a mellowness and gusto about his work that overflowed from a heart at peace with the world. He owed no man anything except the heartiness of wholesome viewpoint that he eagerly shared with others, in and out of the theater.

American drama is indebted to Mr. Crane because, when many other producers were seeking adaptation of European stage successes, he held to his belief that American audiences would be interested chiefly in American plays if they were well written. By his commissions and encouragement he assisted several men and women to a career as play writers. To name the men and women who appeared with him and added much to their knowledge of acting while in his companies would be to call the roll of the older members of the Actors' Equity Association.

For the past dozen years Mr. Crane lived in retirement in California, emerging at the first call for volunteers for every benefit and participating in all the meetings in Hollywood in which the players sought to work out more stable conditions of employment. In all this time Mr. Crane must often have had the satisfaction of a great span of years spent in the theater, with not one regret that he had played this part or that. For, as Augustus Thomas remarked at the farewell dinner to Mr. Crane in New York in 1916, "His plays had always been sane and sanitary."

Who Owns Urban Dwellings?

IN THE course of a legislative hearing on a bill providing for amendment of the dwelling construction laws, as recommended by the commission appointed by the New York State Legislature to revise the Tenement House Act, representatives of New York City real estate interests, appearing in opposition to the proposed amendments, asserted that the new law would greatly decrease the profits from tenement construction. In support of their contention the opponents of the bill claimed that certain provisions for the protection of tenants would substantially increase construction costs, and that this additional cost could not be charged over to the tenants in the form of higher rentals. It was further asserted that the reduction in realty earnings, which it was alleged would follow the enactment of the pending bill, would injuriously affect the depositors in savings banks and policy holders in life insurance companies, whose money in so many instances had made possible the erection of dwellings.

Speaking for the tenement house interests of New York City, an opponent of the bill asserted that the nominal owners of these properties had in most cases contributed not more than 10 per cent of the cost of construction, and that a survey of ownership would show that the persons in whose names the tenements were carried rarely owned more than that small equity. The actual owners of New York dwellings were the multitudes of individuals who have deposited their money in the savings banks or have invested it in insurance policies.

Whether the arguments based on the wide diffusion of tenement ownership will influence the New York Legislature remains to be seen. It is possible that in making this appeal against further regulation the nominal property owners may have proved too much. If the actual owners of the great majority of New York dwellings are the bank depositors and insurance policy holders, the question naturally arises, Do these people share in the profits of building, or in the increased land values due to growing population? If it is once realized that the contributors of only 10 per cent of the building costs expect to get all the profit outside of the interest on the 90 per cent loans, the movement for co-operative dwellings should be greatly accelerated.

The Musical Guest From Europe

EUROPEAN composers visiting the United States have hitherto found themselves compelled to assume, in addition to their primary rôle, a secondary one. Although invited to the United States on account of their idealistic achievements, they have been required to display their skill, rather regardless of their inclinations or their abilities, in some practical, and visible as well as audible, way. Instead of being considered solely in the light of music writers, they have had to be viewed in that of music interpreters. Notwithstanding their renown as contributors to the highest musical expression of the times, they seem unable to make themselves serviceable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago without taking an active part in a concert.

The guest has been treated a good deal like exhibition material that must be placed before the public under prescribed and profitable conditions of showmanship. He has been subject to the rule and routine perchance of a concert management or a piano manufacturing concern, which is necessarily more interested in bookings or sales returns, as the case may be, than in anybody's tone poems or sonatas. Not but that the visitor himself, keen at business, has, in many an instance, regarded his hosts as customers on whom he is landing a big order. Still, he seldom adds essentially to what he has already given; and he has delivered his goods, really, long before he begins bargaining with impresario or agent. Rather exceptionally, he follows the examples which Haydn and Weber set when they went to London; the first heaping the measure up with a sheaf of symphonic masterworks, and the second topping it off with the score of an "Oberon."

One year, a composer representing post-Wagnerian methods comes and goes; another, a composer standing for the modern movement pays his respects, says his "Thank you very much! Good-by!" and leaves. But on the face of things, each merely fills an engagement, the first directing a series of orchestral programs, and the second playing in recital and perhaps assisting the New York Philharmonic, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Boston Symphony and the Chicago Symphony or soloist. Now, next in order, question arises concerning a prospective visitor, a famous composer who bothers himself neither with baton nor with keyboard. Some ask, "What can he do?" Others, "What has he not done?"

Random Ramblings

Dr. Paul R. Heyl, who discovered that the world weighed 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons, is said to be attempting a recalculation this year. The skeptical ones are at liberty to weigh it themselves.

Lexicographers state that there are 20,000 useless words in the English language. Maybe, and there are also many more useful ones than most people realise.

"Plugging in" a few years ago usually referred to working hard, but nowadays it usually carries the thought of relief from much hard work.

New question for the prospective landlord by searching tenant: "And how is radio reception in this neighborhood?"

It is a wise investor who reverses the alphabetical order of invest and investigate.

Business depression cycles will go when the wheels of industry turn steadily.

Filling stations and roadside stands make even the byways buyways.

Beware the ides of income taxes!

The Second Olympic Winter Games

FIVE rings of different colors intertwined to represent the five continents; citius, altius, fortius (faster, higher, braver); such are the emblems of the Olympic Winter Games, symbolic of their world-wide range and of the noble qualities they inspire.

Nor could any lovelier spot be chosen than St. Moritz, cradled amid the snows and mountains of the Engadine, to enshrine the high hopes and sturdy courage of the twenty-five nations that took part. Though for a while snow and even rain set in, the skies could not persist in this unreasonable attitude, and the last days of the week were days of sunshine and smiles. Just in time! An energetic committee by early starts and simultaneous competitions succeeded, in spite of the days of thaw, in bringing to a successful conclusion all but one of the events scheduled. And those who had the good fortune to spend the week at St. Moritz will look back on it as a never-to-be-forgotten time.

"Faster, higher, braver"—the qualities of youth; and no one who did not believe in and admire the youth of today, the nations of the world tomorrow, had a right to a place at St. Moritz. Time and again the elder gave way to the young. The Canadian hockey team makes circles round the rest, the ski jumper Haugen falls back before his younger brethren, the Heaton brothers take first places in the Cresta run, Sonja Henie (scarcely out of her teens) is an easy winner of the ladies' skating, and —to strain the comparison—the United States gains second place amid the nations of the world.

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Youth, yes, but courage too! Take only the ski jumping from a platform the like of which had never been seen before. In a pause between the two rounds of the jump, and hearing rumors of a dispute, I made my way to the top of the inclined and fearsome-looking slope to find, what? A laughing, jesting, ski-jazzing band of jumpers protesting against the cord that held them from access to the top of the slope, and refusing to jump again till the committee reluctantly compromised and gave them another ten yards' start, and by the velocity thus attained on the slopes brought them to the very limit of safety.

Courage, yes, but endurance too. Long days of stern training, and a grueling contest at the end. I think of the experiences of the men I saw pass me on their fifty-kilometer race on skis up hill and down dale, on thawing snow that clogged and hindered them at every step. The perfect stance and balance of the Norwegians as they faced and took the jump. The marvelous precision and synchronism of the skating couples, the calculated grace of their position, their swallowlike movements attained only by incalculable repetitions. The scarcely perceptible teamwork on the "bobs." The cool-headed plunge on the Cresta, with the minute knowledge of each contour and gradient that it entailed. And with this the attention to detail.

A miscalculation in the temperature of the day, the state of the snow, and the wax to be applied, and priceless minutes and effort are wasted by the Norwegian experts in the long ski event: a slip in the mixed figure skating, and an Austrian couple realize that their chance of beating the French champions has gone; a broken stick in the military patrol race, and the Swiss team is put behind; the rake of his boot smashed by Northeak, and a "skeleton" too heavy for the ice, and the world's champion Cresta runner hands over his laurels to the United States.

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Disappointment, too, with the weather that stopped the long-distance skating and so perhaps prevented Jaffee, the American, from claiming the fruits of a marvelous victory in the final spurt over the Norwegian champion; that kept seats on the stands empty during the early days and robbed the organizers of a richly deserved return for the time and money spent by them on the splendidly prepared tracks and jump, and seating accommodation; that brought tears to the eyes of the lady skater who faltered in her school figures through a flaw in the softened ice, tried once more, again to flounder, and falling and disheartened to retire; but which finally changed and gave of its best during the concluding days.

But, in the summing up, victory! The inspiration of the friendly rivalry between men and nations in the greatest winter athletic contest to date. The friendships begun and continued! The examples of courage, skill and endurance given by those who took part as an inducement to those that watched!

The richly deserved, well-won laurels of the Norwegians; the high place attained by the United States; the high ambitions of the smaller nations, and the self-sacrifices made. The money and effort expended by Switzerland to make a place worthy of the big event, and the warm welcome extended by her to all. The flags, the sleighbells, the colors, the bronzed faces of the men, the smiles and encouragement of the women—surely all this must go to the credit side of the balance, when we weigh up the chances of peace in the world, and happiness among men.

W. J. E.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THERE are many superficial observers of Fascism who come to the conclusion that it only differs from Bolshevism in its excessive nationalism and imperialism. Undoubtedly there are many things in common between Fascism and Bolshevism, but there are equally many important points of difference between these two forms of government and civilization. One of the most striking of these differences is the opposite method followed by Rome and Moscow to spread their political doctrines in foreign countries. For instance, could the Duce's famous expression that "Fascism is not an article for exportation," be applied to the Soviet methods of propaganda in other countries? It is well known that Premier Mussolini has frequently given strict instructions that Fascists abroad must avoid interfering in the internal affairs of the country in which they reside. The recent abrupt dismissal of Cornelio di Marzio, who for more than a year held the post of head of the Fascist organizations abroad and who is said to have pressed propaganda in foreign countries, clearly shows that Signor Mussolini has no intention of changing his line of policy.

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The leadership of the Fascist organizations abroad has now been taken by Piero Parini, who for many years was closely connected with the Duce's own newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia. One of the first acts of Signor Parini was to obtain from the Duce a statute for Fascists living abroad, in which the following rules have been set down:

1. Fascists living abroad must be respectful to the laws of the country which gives them hospitality. They must give daily proof of this respect to the laws and give, if necessary, example of such respect to citizens themselves.
2. They must not take part in the internal politics of their country of residence.
3. They must not provoke disputes among the Italian groups, but rather seek to remove them under the shadow of the Lictors' Rods.
4. They must give an example of public and private probity.
5. They must respect Italy's representatives abroad and obey their instructions.
6. They must defend the Italian ideal of the past and of the present.
7. They must collaborate in relief work for the benefit of needy Italians.
8. They must preserve the same discipline abroad that Fascism imposes upon Italians at home.

Severe penalties are provided for those who transgress any of these eight rules.

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The Italian Government has decided that Italy shall not be represented at the forthcoming International Press Exhibition at Cologne. The reason for this decision is that the Government of the Reich has decided that Germany shall not participate at this year's fair at Milan owing to the fact that during the fair the tenth anniversary of the Allies' victory and of the conclusion of peace will be celebrated. There is little likelihood that either government will change its decision. The absence of Germany from the Milan Fair will be much regretted, but assurances have already been given that Germany will reopen its stands in the next fair. On the other hand, Italy's prestige became involved in this question, and it was with the greatest reluctance that the Italian Government decided to withdraw its consent of participation in the Cologne exhibition. Preparations for the Italian pavilions at Cologne were already far ahead and many bookcases, boxes and other accessories had already been dispatched from Italy.

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There is a small island on the eastern coast of Sardinia, so small indeed that it is not even marked on any geographical map, which has suddenly attracted attention in Italy and abroad. It is the island of Tavolara, whose area is of a few square miles and which is inhabited by about one hundred fishermen and shepherds. The island has just lost its "king," who had lived to the venerable age of eighty-four. When the island was visited by King Charles Albert of Sardinia toward the middle of the nineteenth century, there was only the family of one Giuseppe Bartoleoni living in the place. King Charles graciously granted the exclusive possession of the island to the head of the family who thus became known as King Giuseppe I of Tavolara. His son Paul inherited the title of king, which fell to his son Carlo who has just passed on. The new king is Paul II, who, it is stated, is determined to maintain the tradition now nearly one century old and to transmit the title to his heirs.

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An important machine designed to guarantee security of wireless communications is said to have been invented by an Italian engineer, Enrico Compare of Leghorn. The Italian Government has, for reasons of national defense, acquired the patent after some very successful tests made by the inventor in the presence of experts named by the Government. The apparatus consists of a small kind of typewriter which is used by the transmitter to send messages to whatever place he desires with the certainty of absolute secrecy. For obvious reasons no technical details are given of this secret wireless invention, but its prompt acquisition by the Italian Government is sufficient proof of its importance.

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Equally interesting is the invention of another Italian engineer, Signor Ermenegildo Semintendi, from Udine, who claims that with it he can salvage sunken submarines. The announcement of this invention, made shortly after the loss of the United States submarine S-4, has naturally aroused great interest. Here, too, little is known about technical details, but it appears that the apparatus is in two separate parts. The first can be carried by the submarine without hindering in any way its navigation or its efficiency, while the second is applied to the rescue ship. The two parts of the apparatus seem to work automatically, and will help to rescue the crew of the sunken submarine. It appears, moreover, that this apparatus enables divers to do the necessary repairs on a sunken ship.

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An interesting exhibition of naval art is now being held at the Palace of Exhibitions in Rome, and is attracting many visitors. It consists of an excellent and varied collection of paintings of naval and marine scenes, models of ancient ships, modern luxurious furnishings of today's transatlantic liners, and other things connected with the sailor's existence and his "superstitions." The objects were lent by antiquarians, private collectors and museums, and Signor Mussolini contributed the galley which adorns the entrance hall of the Palazzo Chigi, and which is greatly admired by all visitors to the Duce. One of the most attractive sections of the exhibition is the so-called children's playroom, the work of a young Italian architect named Parvis. The artist has decorated the walls with maps and other figures with bright colors, and this room is the delight of the Roman children who pay frequent visits to it. Another interesting section of the exhibition is that devoted to Fiuman art. Here are displayed many objects reminiscent of Gabriele d'Annunzio's coup at Fiume, such as the flag of the Regency of the Carnaro.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Mystery of Initialed Signatures"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ever insurgent let me be.
Make me more daring than devout:
From sleek contentment keep me free,
And fill me with a buoyant doubt.
—Louis Untermeyer.

Had I seen "The Mystery of Initialed Signatures," doubtless I should have been properly silenced—not venturing to express my "buoyant doubt," and we should have missed hearing the pleasant "voice of H. K. H. G." a second time.

What she quotes has pith and point, and so convincing is her summary that I'm almost persuaded, "But"—(again quoting O. S.) why doesn't he stick to his trademark? Doesn't he consider his picture and his verse worthy of it?

A man convinced against his will
Is of the same opinion still.

So I still prefer to know our Chief Executive as President Coolidge, or Calvin Coolidge, rather than as C. C. And if I'm ever within handshaking proximity of him, I shall not ask regarding golf scores, for to me they are less interesting than initials, because they have fewer possibilities. Could H. C. F. have found as many pleasing rhymes in a golf score as he found among the initialed signatures of the Monitor's ever-increasing family?

In her own pleasant way H. K. H. G. told us that she is "the mother of three," but she didn't tell us whether she is the mother of three dear kiddies, or the mother of three United States senators for Will Rogers to joke about. But I'm not curious about that. It is enough to know that she is "the mother of three" and has the happy faculty of living above the whir of machinery, and only occasionally am I curious as to whether "the maiden lady of seventy" calls her Hilda, Hulda or Hester.

Isn't "the Maiden Lady of Seventy" a more endearing symbol than her initials possibly could be? After all, aren't names the real symbols and initials merely phantoms—"alphabetical nicknames"?

S. M. E. didn't intend her "Crowding Memories" to point a paragraph for me, but I note that while she makes honorable mention of a goodly alphabetical string, she quoted, word for word, from those whose names we know. I like to think Katherine Collins has seen "Skylight," by Fanny de Groot Hastings, as it is a companion "Aspiration" and the two have helped me in my efforts to be "clean" and "clear" and "singled-eyed."

Harking back to literary trade-marks, I've long considered R. L. S. the trade-mark of Robert Louis Stevenson, and more than once, in the not dim past, have bemoaned my ignorance because I didn't know that our well-loved "South Sea Islander" "ever wrote anything like that." But, "Oh, My Ducats," the present R. L. S. must be a statistician, or something akin—he is so well informed.

My preference for the full signature may be based on my difficulty in remembering and associating symbols—but "As we rise the symbols disappear" and with them the fun of juggling them. P. K. and P. A. are like twins—easy to remember but hard to distinguish between. Many names have a euphony that impresses them on memory. Isn't it easier to say "Milly-Molly-Mandy" than to say M. M. M.?

But after looking through the "Eyes of Commerce" with M. K. I'm convinced that it really doesn't matter—much. Either way, this is a pleasant old world—

But whether good or whether bad,
Depends on how we take it.

Los Angeles, Calif. A. A. G.